FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 APRIL 1985

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation — An Iraqi air attack on Tehran at 2200 GMT 31 March killed 15 people and wounded 50 others, IRNA announced. An Iraqi military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio confirmed the raid and also stated that Iraqi planes hit another "large maritime target" near Khark Island early on 1 April. The Iraqis had also raided Tehran and several other Iranian cities earlier on 31 March in response to Iranian "aggression" and "crimes" against Iraqi cities, according to official statements carried by INA and Baghdad radio.

These Iraqi attacks followed IRNA's announcement that Iran fired two surface-to-surface missiles at Baghdad the night of 30-31 March from separate bases in Iran. Monitored Iraqi media gave no information on the missile strikes, but AFP and WAKH reported that Baghdad was rocked by a powerful explosion during the night. Before the latest Iranian missile attack an Iraqi official cited by Salalah radio stated that Iran's attacks on Baghdad were being made by old Soviet-made missiles launched from a base close to the Iranian city of Kermanshah.

In other action over the weekend, Iraqi planes raided Tehran late on 29 March and attacked several other cities in western Iran the following day, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Iranian Joint Staff announcements cited by Tehran radio reported that Iranian aircraft raided areas in Iraq, hitting military and economic targets in Jassan on 30 March and in Al-Sulaymaniyah Province and Al-Kumayt the following day. INA said the raid on Jassan hit a school, injuring 70 pupils, while a subsequent communique broadcast by the Voice of the Masses indicated that the Iranian raids on 31 March were ineffectual. In another development, Iraqi opposition sources cited by IRNA claimed that a 28 March car-bomb explosion killed 120 Iraqi Ba'th Party members and security officials in Tikrit, home town of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Diplomatic Developments — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko discussed "the continuation of the Iranian aggression on Iraq" during their 29 March talks in Moscow, INA reported. Citing "reliable Soviet sources," KUNA reported that 'Aziz asked Gromyko to clarify the Soviet posture "regarding some Arab countries supplying Iran with Soviet-made missiles." 'Aziz arrived in Japan on 31 March, according to INA, while Iraqi Revolution Command Council Deputy Chairman Izzat Ibrahim held talks with Saudi King Fahd in Riyadh the same day, SPA reported.

Meanwhile, Iran responded "positively" to India's efforts to defuse the conflict, Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Khurshid Alam Khan announced in remarks reported by Delhi radio following his talks with Iranian officials in Tehran. Reporting on Khan's 30 March meeting with President 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran radio said the latter reaffirmed Iran's desire for an immediate halt to attacks on cities and residential areas, though he stressed that this issue is separate from the wider issue of the "imposed war." In another development, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati received a written message from the USSR's Gromyko, according to IRNA. As for the United Nations, Iranian officials cited by the agency welcomed UN criticism of Iraq's use of chemical weapons and invited UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to visit Tehran. In East Berlin, Iran's ambassador discussed Iraq's "war crimes" with the GDR minister for chemical industries, IRNA also noted.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat urged Iran and Iraq to de-escalate the war in a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio on 29 March, calling on both sides to immediately stop bombarding cities and expressing hope that Iran will respond to his appeal.

Lebanon

Clashes between the Phalangist Lebanese Forces and their Lebanese and Palestinian opponents in Sidon caused 135 casualties on 29-30 March and "paralyzed" life in the city, Beirut radio reported. The fighting subsided late on 31 March after further violence that caused 48 casualties, according to the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio. While Beirut radio blamed the Phalangists for continuing the fighting over the weekend, a Lebanese Forces' statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio attributed the violence to a "Palestinian conspiracy" against the Sidon Christians, and urged the Lebanese Army to "forcibly discipline the Palestinians and the extremists." For the Palestinians, a PLO source cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio accused the "fascist Lebanese Forces" of shelling and attacking the Palestinian camps near Sidon. In remarks broadcast by Beirut radio, Prime Minister Rashid Karami contended that the fighting in Sidon stems from Israel's plans to "separate the people" and establish buffer zones, a view echoed by Minister of State Nabih Birri, who linked the clashes with an Israeli "plot" to secure population transfers, according to the radio.

As for Israel's policy toward UNIFIL, Jerusalem television confirmed Israel's opposition to the deployment of UNIFIL along the Israeli-Lebanese border, noting that Israel will reject a UN proposal to station UNIFIL units in this area for a 3-month trial period. On the question of a security strip, Industry and Commerce Minister Ari'el Sharon told Jerusalem radio that Israel should use the army of southern Lebanon (ASL) to operate a security zone south of a "sealed" line along the Al-Litani River. Israel should insist on the evacuation of UNIFIL from this zone, he said. IDF Northern Command Commander Ori Or disagreed with Sharon's contention that the IDF's presence in such a zone would be unnecessary, asserting in remarks reported by the radio that the ASL would be unable to operate such a broad security strip without IDF assistance.

In Beirut, four Jews were kidnapped over the weekend including the head of the Lebanese Jewish community, according to AFP. On the other hand, two kidnap victims — a Briton and a French woman — were released, the agency noted.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, in an exclusive statement to *AL-QUDS newspaper, reported by Jerusalem radio's Arabic* service, expressed agreement with the idea of returning land for comprehensive peace and affirmed his willingness to negotiate "unconditionally" with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation or separate Jordanian and Palestinian delegations. Peres added that preconditions would hamper a negotiations process designed to reduce the gap between various sides' viewpoints.

Meanwhile, "Land Day" on 30 March passed in relative quiet in Judaea, Samaria, and East Jerusalem due to the "massive presence" of security forces, according to ITIM. However, an Israeli man was shot to death on 31 March in Ramallah, IDF radio announced. While Israeli security forces imposed a curfew on the area and began search operations, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine issued a statement, cited by Radio Monte Carlo, claiming responsibility for the incident.

Sudan

According to official sources cited by AFP, 2,642 people were arrested in connection with the 27 and 28 March rioting in Khartoum. Sudanese doctors announced a 24-hour strike on 30 March protesting the security forces' "brutality" during clashes with rioters, the agency added. Responding to questions about the riots, President Ja'far Numayri said these "terrorist acts" were planned by Muslim Brotherhood leaders and did not come as a surprise, SUNA reported. In a letter to the defense minister, Numayri praised the Armed Forces' alertness and sacrifices in the face of this "conspiracy," according to Omdurman radio. However, a Khartoum police source denied reports that Armed Forces personnel participated in quelling the Khartoum riots, SUNA maintained.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Libyan Developments — Libya has informed the Arab League of its decision not to host the Arab-African ministerial conference scheduled for 15-18 April in view of the emergence of Arab-African problems about participation in the conference, JANA announced on 31 March. Apologizing for the decision, Libya has asked for the conference to be postponed to a later date to give all sides the chance to remove the obstacles and prepare a suitable climate.

In another development, the Libyan-sponsored "Pan-Arab Command" for leading the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland met in Tripoli over the weekend and issued a statement calling for the "liquidation" of the "Zionist entity" and stressing the need for "revolutionary violence" to achieve its targets. The statement, which was broadcast by Tripoli radio, also announced the Pan-Arab Command's decision to choose Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as its leader. Earlier, in his 28 March speech broadcast by the radio, Col Al-Qadhdhafi expressed hope that his latest attempt to unify Libya, Algeria, Syria, and the PDRY will succeed, though he noted that recent unity talks in Damascus "proceeded with difficulty." The Libyan leader also indicated that his support for Arab unity and opposition to the fragmentation of the Arab world into weak states was the motive for his withdrawal of support for Polisario and rapprochement with Morocco.

Kuwaiti Criticism of 'Arafat — Kuwaiti National Assembly Speaker Ahmad al-Sa'dun criticized Yasir 'Arafat in a speech reported by *AL-SIYASAH*, advising the PLO leader and his associates that if they are "genuinely sincere" to their cause, they should "leave the leadership to others" because whoever depends on the Arab regimes for survival is incapable of "the liberation of all Palestinian soil." Al-Sa'dun deplored "the Palestinian leaders who say something in the morning and then contradict themselves in the evening."

Iran-France Relations

During a 30 March meeting with the outgoing French charge d'affaires, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that Iran is willing to "overlook the past" if France decides to turn present relations into friendly ones, IRNA reported. France's actions against Iran's Islamic revolution have been worse than the United States, the Majlis speaker maintained, pointing out that ships in the Gulf are being attacked with French missiles and that Iranian money has been "blocked" in French banks. However, the French charge d'affaires stated that there is a new "atmosphere" in relations and the two countries are "again talking" to each other, the agency noted.

Syria-USSR

President Hafiz al-Asad received a written message on bilateral relations and cooperation from CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev, Damascus radio reported on 30 March.

Tunisia

Noting that a clandestine radio has been heard in Tunisia broadcasting "suspicious slogans" seeking to arouse hostility against the local Jewish community, KUNA said it is believed in Tunis that the World Zionist Movement is financing the station in an attempt to arouse fear among Tunisian Jews and prompt them to flee to Israel.

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'Arafat Appeals For Halt to Iraq-Iran War

JN291801 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1553 GMT 29 Mar 85

["Appeal" from Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, on 28 March — read by announcer]

[Text] In my name, on behalf of the Palestinian people, on behalf of the Arab masses, on behalf of the Islamic nation, and on behalf of the oppressed people in the world, I address my fraternal warm appeal to the Iraqi and Iranian leaderships to confront the current escalation in the war; to stop shedding Muslim blood; and to mobilize all forces toward Jerusalem in order to liberate it from the yoke of the Zionist enemy and its imperialist and colonialist allies, who ignited this war in order to support the enemy's occupation of the holy places in Palestine and to escalate its terrorism against both the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in Lebanon — the Lebanese and Palestinians who, with the Iraqi and Iranian peoples, are paying heavily for this war.

For the sake of all those people, I reiterate my appeal to the Iraqi and Iranian leaderships to immediately stop shelling the cities, proceeding from the foundations and principles presented by the Islamic Good Offices Committee and the committee stemming from the nonaligned countries.

As I make this appeal, I call on the Iraqi and Iranian leaderships to allow these Islamic good offices and those of the nonaligned countries and others to play their role and to work for acheiving an honorable solution in accordance with the principles of Islam, the oppressed people, and the Nonaligned Movement. In this appeal, I repeat what I have always announced and tried to achieve — to reach an honorable solution and to immediately stop this fighting in order to stop the bloodshed of Muslims and to save Jerusalem, the first of the two kiblahs and the third most sacred mosque. I greatly hope that the Iranian leadership will respond to this appeal. May God support our efforts.

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

Palestinian Reaction to Refugee Camp Attacks Detailed

Democratic Alliance Spokesman Comments

JN301300 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] In Damascus, a spokesman for the Palestinian Democratic Alliance has stated the following: In reply to the attacks carried out by the Phalange groups and the [Israeli] enemy forces on the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah refugee camps, we assert that the aim of these criminal acts is to drag the Palestinians to internecine fighting and fabricated battles.

The spokesman asserted the need to hold complete coordination between the popular committees in the camps and the national Lebanese forces, to continue their work, and to mobilize all forces to abort the objectives of the new agression.

'Fascist' Lebanese Forces Denounced

JN311810 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1544 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] On the battles raging in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah camps, a responsible information source in the PLO stated the following:

The fascist Lebanese Forces, which are supported by the Zionist invasion forces, have resumed military operations against the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah camps. These forces dispatched large units toward the two camps last Saturday after preparing for their attack by concentrated shelling on the two camps, using artillery and missiles. These forces also used in their brutal shelling internationally prohibited splinter, plastic, and cluster explosives. These are the same type of explosives the enemy army uses in its war of annihilation against our people and nation. As a result of this brutal shelling, 35 citizens in the two camps — aged, women, and children — were martyred and 74 were injured. The brutal shelling also caused heavy propoerty damage and loss of life in the two camps.

The fascist Lebanese Forces' violent attack led to the retreat of the Lebanese Army forces from their positions into the two camps, where fierce fighting is now taking place on several axes in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. Forces of the Lebanese Army along with Palestinian militia in the camp and Lebanese organizations in Sidon are participating in this fighting.

The timing of this battle against the Palestinian camps and the brutal shelling of these camps with internationally prohibited explosives, which caused a big massacre of innocent people today, in addition to the hideous massacre the Zionist army has committed in the (Iqlim al-Tuffah) and Jba' area, clearly reveals the premeditated criminal plan against which the Palestinian revolution and its leadership have warned. The Zionist enemy and its agents have drawn up this plan against the Palestinian camps and the Lebanese cities and villages in order to expel their citizens so as to establish a factional canton.

The PLO warns the Zionist enemy government and its fascist agents in the Lebanese forces of the consequences of their hideous massacres of innocent citizens in the camps, villages, and cities in southern Lebanon. The PLO also calls on world public opinion and international, humanitarian, and UN organizations to quickly and seriously act to stop these crimes, denounce them, and deter the aggressors.

'Arafat 'Closely Watching' Situation

JN311828 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Our radio correspondent has learned that brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is closely watching the volatile situation in the Palestinian camps and Sidon and the southern Lebanese areas which were exposed to airborne operations. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has held contacts with several Arab and friendly countries to urge them to act in order to confront the consequences of the volatile situation. He also instructed the PLO representatives to the United Nations to move quickly in order to put the UN secretary general and the Security Council member states in the picture and to present an immediate memorandum calling on them to interfere immediately.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Interviews PNC's Salim al-Za'nun

JN311226 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
31 Mar 85 p 9

[Interview with Salim al-Za'nun, identified by his nom de guerre Abu al-Adib, PNC deputy speaker and Fatah Central Committee member, by an unidentified *SAWT AL-SHA'B* correspondent in Kuwait; date not given]

[Excerpts] *[SAWT AL-SHA'B]* Brother Abu al-Adib, it is well-known that the Syrian Palestinian relations are the most important and sensitive relations under the current circumstances. A great deal has been said about these relations, the latest of which was that 'Arafat indirectly negotiated with Khaddam in Algiers through Algerian mediators. It was previously said that some Palestinian officials had secretly met with a number of Syrian officials in European capitals. Can you give a clear, true picture of the state of these relations?

[Al-Za'nun] In order to be frank, I must say that all that has been said about indirect contacts in the Algiers is incorrect. The presence in Algiers of a Palestinian delegation led by Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] before Khaddam arrived there was a coincidence. Moreover, a meeting had been planned between Brother Yasir 'Arafat and President Chadli. Thus, when Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] went to Algiers it was in implementation of a previous appointment which concided with Khaddam's visit.

[SAWT AL-SHA'B] It has been recently said that Fatah does not object to the faction that represents the dissidents joining the PNC. It has also been said that this is a subject of dispute within the Fatah Central Committee and that there is a trend which favors their joining the PNC and another which opposes this?

[Al-Za'nun] The differences within the Fatah Central Committee revolve around the issue of opening the door and forgiving those individuals who realized the truth behind the dissension. There are two theories within the Central Committee. One theory says that those who were dismissed from the movement by a Central Committee decision are the only ones who will not be allowed to return to the national Palestinian liberation movement. Otherwise, all those who have been proven not to have taken up arms and committed murder against their brothers may return to the movement.

[SAWT AL-SHA'B] There is a conviction that the Syrian- Palestinian relationship is the center of a great number of events and developments in the region. It is very clear that Syrian- Palestinian relations are tense and were the cause of Fatah's departure from the Lebanese arena. However, now in view of the Israeli withdrawal and continuing growth of the Lebanese nationalist resistance and in view of numerous political equations in the Lebanese arena, is there a possibility for 'Arafat's leadership to return to the Lebanese arena and southern Lebanon?

[Al-Za'nun] Fatah was in southern Lebanon. Its presence there has intensified. This is confirmed by the fact that the number of Palestinians who are detained in the Ansar camp equals that of the Lebanese detainees. Those Palestinian and Lebanese detainees are the ones who carry out the fedayeen operations which is continuing and escalating against the Israelis.

[SAWT AL-SHA'B] Can we say that there is a Palestinian decision by 'Arafat's leadership to return to the Lebanese arena with the previous concentration? Is there a Syrian decision in return preventing this return?

[Al-Za'nun] If we recall what analysts wrote about the battle of Tripoli and the great insistence on the departure of 'Arafat and his men from Tripoli, and if we study what analysts are writing now about who will fill the vacuum when the enemy withdraws from Lebanon and how the dissidents are frantically seeking to control some refugee camps and areas, we will arrive at the following conclusion: A promise has been given to the United States and Israel that Lebanon will remain free of the armed Palestinian resistance and of the elements which adopt the idea of an independent Paelstinian decisionmaking and which refuse to be manipulated by an Arab decision.

Milhim Urges Support for Occupied Territory

JN010827 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
1 Apr 85 pp 1, 21

[Tawfiq 'Abid dispatch]

[Text] Amman — Muhammad Milhim, head of the Occupied Territory Department and PLO Executive Committee member, has asserted that the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee will continue its support for the kinfolk in the occupied territory desptie scarcity of resources. Answering a question by *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, Milhim said that contacts are currently taking place between the competent circles in Jordan and the PLO on the one hand and certain Arab countries, which support the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied territory, on the other. The talks aim at beginning a tour to urge these countries to fulfill their commitments. Milhim said: In light of the results of these contacts, a delegation from the Occupied Territory Ministry and the Education Department in the PLO will tour Kuwait, Qatar, and the UAE in order to increase the resources of the committee and to help it achieve its lofty objectives.

Answering a question, Milhim said: The committee is facing a deficit in its resources because certain Arab countries have not fulfilled their commitments. He pointed out that only $27 million have been received since 1981, while the amount decided for this support is $100 million. He said that this deficit affected the support for the municipalities, universities, hospitals, and various housing projects, particularly in Jerusalem.

Milhim urged Arab countries to fulfill their commitments and to be in harmony with pan-Arab stands so that our kinfolk in the occupied territory will be able to continue their steadfastness and struggle against the Zionist occupation and to abort the occupation schemes. Answering another question, Milhim said that the joint committee for supporting steadfastness will continue its meetings in the second half of this month, April, to continue its support for the kinfolk in the occupied homeland.

PLO's Al-Surani Praises Mubarak Proposals

NC010742 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) — Jamal al-Surani, member of the PLO Executive Committee and doyen of Palestinian lawyers, has praised President Husni Mubarak's proposals concerning the Palestinian issue. In an interview to be published in tomorrow's edition of the weekly newspaper *MAYU*, Al-Surani said that if President Mubarak succeeds in prompting the United States to recognize the PLO and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, then this will be a great achievement and a real start toward finding a settlement. Al-Surani described the Jordanian-Palestinian working paper as a set of principles for joint Jordanian-Palestinian action, based on the resolutions of the PNC, the Fes Summit, and the United Nations.

Al-Surani affirmed that an international conference is the natural framework for solving the Palestinian issue, pointing out that a solution cannot be the monopoly of a specific state.

Al-Surani also attacked the United States, saying that it is the last party that should be entrusted with the Palestinian issue. The United States has not contributed to the implementation of Resolution 242 since it was issued in 1967. Israel has annexed Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, established settlements with American money, invaded Lebanon, and carried out the Sabra and Shatila massacres while the United States has kept silent. The United States, he added, used its veto twice within 2 months against UN Security Council resolutions condemning Israel's crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Al-Surani said that the Soviet position, on the other hand, has been firm and supportive of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He pointed out that the Soviet Union has not attacked the Jordanian-Palestinian working paper, as reported, but has expressed some views about it.

Monte Carlo Cites Habash on Salvation Front

JN291837 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash has asserted that the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] does not constitute an alternative or parallel framework to the PLO. He emphasized that it is a temporary framework by which the PLO can restore its national line and foil the Amman agreement. This came in a speech he made in a PNSF rally held at Khan al-Shaykh camp in Damascus on the 9th anniversary of Land Day. He said the doors of dialogue will remain open to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] and the Palestine Communist Party.

As for the DFLP, which defined its position on the PNSF by refusing to join it, it is also working to foil the Amman agreement and the Cairo resolutions [as heard]. This is made clear in a statement issued in Damascus on behalf of the Palestinian Democratic Alliance, which is represented, as the statements says, by the DFLP and the Palestine Communist Party. This means that the Democratic Alliance continues to exist, even without the PFLP. The statement called on all the Palestinians, regardless of their stands and opinions, to work together in order to foil the Amman agreement.

Interviewed by Damascus TV

JN292105 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1855 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Interview with PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash on the "Spotlight" program, by 'Abd al-Salam Hijab; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Hijab] Despite the brilliant pages in the history of the Palestinian people, there are some black pages. How can some parties such as 'Arafat and King Husayn solve the formula of land in exchange for peace, even though everyone knows that the Palestinian people adhere to their land?

[Habash] If we study the formula of land in exchange for peace, we will find that this formula undermines the Palestinian people's cause and turns our conflict with Israel into a conflict over borders. The Palestinian revolution was established on the Palestinian people's existence and right to return, to self-determination, and to establish an independent state. The formula of land in exchange for peace means annulling the Palestinian people's cause and the subject of a Palestinian state.

The question is: Can we obtain the land even if we forget the Palestinian people's cause and right to self-determination? Husayn, 'Arafat, and Husni Mubarak entered the peace process. Will we really obtain the land? I doubt it. The result will be the destruction of the PLO without achieving either the Palestinian state or even gaining the land. The so-called Israeli national unity government was based on considering Camp David the framework for solving the Palestine cause.

[Hijab] This is one of the dangers resulting from 'Arafat's behavior toward the PLO. How do you view the establishment of the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF]?

[Habash] The establishment of the PNSF was necessary, especially after the Amman agreement — the Yasir 'Arafat-King Husayn agreement — was signed. We, in the PFLP, have persistently tackled the subject of Palestinian national unity. Our cadres and bases called on us to adopt a firm stand toward the serious deviation adopted by the rightist leadership after our departure from Beirut. Even after 'Arafat's visit to Cairo, and after the divisionist PNC session in Amman, we struggled to return the PLO's unity. Even after the Amman divisionist session, we in the PFLP raised slogans about a comprehensive national dialogue and about a unified PNC.

However, we could not remain silent after the Amman agreement. This is because if the PLO leadership's behavior before the agreement hints at flattering U.S. solutions and at the possibility of dealing with U.S. solutions, the signing of the agreement is something different. Signing the agreement means beginning preparations for involvement in the U.S. solutions. Why? What is the U.S. solution for the Palestine cause? It is very well known that the Palestine casue is to be solved through the Jordanian option. 'Arafat's signature on the agreement means that the PLO's leadership is ready to adopt the Jordanian option. This is a terrible and serious thing. It is not sufficient to say that the agreement undermines the fact that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It is not sufficient to say that the agreement undermines the PLO's program. This step gives U.S. imperialism the opportunity to Arabize Camp David through the Palestinian-Jordanian link.

We discovered that we cannot continue with our policy, and that we should react to this qualitative step by mobilizing and intensifying all Palestinian national forces in order to topple this agreement, the course which led to this agreement, and the symbols which have led to the PLO's tragedy since our departure from Beirut. 'Arafat and the PLO leadership are trying to tarnish the image of this step. They are trying to show that it is a new and alternative organization. This attempt aims at paralyzing the forces opposed to their policy. The PNSF — in its political and organizational programs — answers this attempt. In its political program, the PNSF says that its objective is to return the PLO to its national line. The first article of the organizational program says that the PNSF is a temporary framework. We will struggle to return the PLO to its national ground. This is the mission of the PNSF.

[Hijab] I believe that it is not an easy task, but at the same time it is neither difficult nor impossible. In light of the role that King Husayn's regime and 'Arafat's leadership may play with the support of the United States in accepting the project which is offered to them, there are many tasks that the PNSF should carry out at both the Arab and international levels. Do you believe there are steps to be taken in this regard?

[Habash] Thank you for this question, because it will allow the PFLP to explain its view. The PFLP has set conditions. We have taken this step only after deep study. We know that our battle with the deviationist trend is not easy, and will not end quickly, because this trend relies on the reactionary Arab forces and the European countries.

At least we have set the conditions through which we will win the battle against the deviationist trend. There is no chance for talking about these conditions. We can mention only the main points: escalating armed struggle, adopting a specific political tactic, and addressing our Palestinian masses in an accepted political language that will make them feel this is their battle and that the current conflict in the Palestinian arena is neither a factional nor a personal one. It is not a conflict between George Habash and Yasir 'Arafat. It is a conflict over the Palestinian national cause. It is a conflict over the political line through which we may win or lose our cause. This is a second principal condition for winning this hard battle. In addition, we should pay attention to and focus on our action in our main arenas of action — namely, in Palestine, in our Palestinian groups in Jordan, and in our important Palestinian group in Lebanon. After this, we should restore the national Palestinian-Lebanese-Syrian alliance. This front has been established. God be praised. Now we can tell our brothers and comrades in Syria and in the Lebanese national movement that in light of our understanding of this historic, bitter battle between us and the Zionist entity, there is every need for serious action in order to reestablish the triangle of steadfastness which constitutes a base for confronting the Zionist enemy. After this comes our activity at the Arab level.

The national Arab regimes, the confrontation front countries, and the PLO are part of the confrontation front. Now the official PLO is paralyzed because of the political deviation. Does this mean that all Palestinian action should be paralyzed? No. Until we restore the PLO's unity, the PNSF will continue its Palestinian action in the confrontation front and in the triangle of confrontation. We should do the same at the international level.

We will work slowly and patiently, but we are confident that the allies of the Palestinian revolution and the Soviet Union have not extended support to Yasir 'Arafat. The Soviet Union supports the Palestinian people and the Palestine question. We will exert efforts at the international level to win the understanding, the support, and the help of this international community, which we need to support our cause. We should also do the same regarding the Arab communist parties, the Arab liberation movement groups, and the forces of progress and peace in the world.

Through this action and through patience, I believe that we will win the battle. This is because our Palestinian masses have strong patriotic feelings. Consequently, we in the PNSF believe that it is not enough for us to draw up the best political line; we should support this with a tangible practice that the masses can sense. We have talked a lot about the deviationist rightist trend at the political, popular, and organizational levels. Our masses should sense that the PNSF, despite the fact that it is a temporary framework, epitomizes this qualitative step in the march of the Palestinian revolution.

TISHRIN Interviews Fatah Dissident Leader

PM291530 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic
22 Mar 85 p 3

[Interview with Colonel Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, official spokesman of the Joint Command of the Palestine Liberation Movement, Fatah, by 'Ali al-Siwan — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] *TISHRIN*: Can you give us a brief idea of what you believe should be the answer to the steps taken by the dissident Palestinian right and should therefore regain for the PLO its position and militant role?

Colonel al-'Amlah: Following the signing of the treasonous Husayn-'Arafat agreement last February, which was the culmination of a deviationist course, the Palestinian arena became readier than before to react seriously in dealing with the crisis in national action, whose cause is the deviationist course and its leaders. They way to solve this crisis is to benefit from the revolution's experience of the past 20 years in all the political, organizational, military, and popular fields in order to produce the substitute national element that is capable of extricating the PLO from its present crisis and ensuring that it does not recur.

Serious dialogues are currently taking place in the national arena with a view to announcing the formation of a "National Salvation Front" that will have a leadership responsible for mobilizing national efforts to nullify the treasonous course and its leaders, as well as shaping and organizing the PLO in a manner ensuring its ability to perform its national tasks within the framework of national action aimed at defeating the enemies of our nation and achieving the objectives of liberation, progress, and unity.

We in the Fatah movement believe in the need to underline some of the issues relating to this front:

First: The formation of the front should be announced only after the political and organizational program has been distributed to all the factions so that they can give their views on it. After agreeing with the program, the faction concerned will attend the front meetings. After a specific period of time the establishment of the front will be announced along with the names of the factions that have agreed with the program. This means that the front is open to all the parties and factions engaged in the armed struggle. No faction that agrees with the program will be excluded.

Second: Agreement on the front's leadership and organizations should be reached before its formation is announced. The front's leadership will be the legitimate Palestinian leadership.

Third: The leadership will lay down various plans of action and programs for moving on all the Palestinian, Arab, and international fronts with a view to regaining the revolution's position and enabling the PLO at the earliest possible time to regain its national revolutionary stand of hostility to Zionism and imperialism.

The challenges that the treasonous and capitulationist agreement pose should be dealt with more than merely by denunciation, shouting, and verbal opposition; it must be dealt with via field action on immediate tasks, including that of announcing the formation of the National Salvation Front and naming its leadership so that it can assume its national responsibilities.

Also work should be carried out to develop the national front in Jordan and enhance its effectiveness by including in it all the nationalist and progressive forces and also to develop a national democratic Jordan that would protect and extend the struggle of both the Jordanian people and the Palestinian people.

All this is to be done by strengthening the alliance ties of the Palestinian-Syrian-Lebanese steadfastness triangle as a nucleus of a pan-Arab front for confronting the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plan and through a close alliance with the countries of the socialist camp and the world forces of liberation and progress, headed by the friendly Soviet Union.

TISHRIN: Reports that the French Government had received Rashad al-Shawwa [former Gaza mayor] coincided with reports of clashes in the territories occupied in 1948, as well as in the West Bank and Gaza between supporters and opponents of the Amman agreement. Do you believe that there are attempts to create a Palestinian substitute for the PLO that would support peace with the enemy?

Colonel al-'Amlah: Rashad al-Shawwa is not opposed to the plan which 'Arafat is seeking to implement. Al-Shawwa's recent move is no more than an attempt to speed up the desired steps to accelerate implementation of the program and to indicate that there are substitute leaders who are willing to enter into negotiations with the enemy. If 'Arafat and the PLO are unable to participate in such negotiations, then the substitutes known for dealing with the enemy, such as those mayors known for their relations with Jordan and Egypt or [Palestinian] professors in American universities known for their links with Washington, will take over.

It is known that the idea that was promoted earlier — that is, if autonomy is not possible in all the areas occupied in 1967, then let a beginning be made in the Gaza sector as a test case — is still around. Al-Shawwa's move toward France is part of the Egyptian approach and is aimed at activating the French and European role within the so-called peace process. Our people's struggle inside and outside the country is a single integrated struggle, with each element affecting the other positively or negatively. The Palestinian revolution will remain and the struggle will continue. Palestinian national action will continue, even though it may have faltered temporarily because of 'Arafat's action and policies.

DFLP Claims Killing of Jewish Settler in Al-Birah

JN311926 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has issued a statement saying that its units inside the occupied territory from the Martyr Abu al-Ghadab forces shot a Jewish settler to death in the center of Al-Birah. The statement added that these forces pledge to increase armed operations against the occupation army and settlers' gangs until the Palestinian people realize their independence and establish their independent state.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From Iraq's Saddam Husayn

GF290910 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 0630 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] His Highness the Amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received at the Al-Rifa' Palace at 0800 today Thabit Nu'man al-'Ani, ambassador of fraternal Iraq to Bahrain, who conveyed to his highness a message from his brother Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, on bilateral relations and the current developments in the region.

Saudi Assistant Defense Minister Arrives for Talks

GF301125 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0745 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Manama, 30 Mar (WAKH) — Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad Al Sa'ud, Saudi assistant minister of defense and aviation for civil aviation affairs, arrived in Manama today on a 3-day visit to Bahrain. The visit is in response to an invitation by Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahraini Defense Force.

He was received by Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, and a number of Bahraini officials.

Received by Amir

GF301140 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 30 Mar (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah met this morning with Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah Al Sa'ud, Saudi assistant minister of defense and aviation for civil aviation affairs. During the meeting they discussed ways to increase bilateral cooperation in aviation affairs.

Meets With Heir Apparent

GF301400 Doha QNA in Arabic 1315 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Manama, 30 Mar (QNA) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Forces, received today Prince Fahd ibn 'Abdallah Al Sa'ud, Saudi assistant minister of defense for civil aviation affairs. WAKH reported that during the meeting views were exchanged on bilateral relations between the two countries and the ways of cooperation in all fields.

KUWAIT

UK Minister Luce Arrives for Talks 31 March

LD312021 Kuwait KUNA in English 1708 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Kuwait, March 31 (KUNA) — British Minister for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Richard Luce arrived in Kuwait Sunday evening for a three-day official visit in the context of a Gulf tour that will also take him to Qatar.

Luce was received at the airport by Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, the Kuwaiti ambassador to Britain, and the British ambassador to Kuwait, in addition to director of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department, 'Abd al-Karim Bu Ghayth.

Luce is scheduled to meet with His Highness the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah on Monday, along with the Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Finance and Economy Minister Jasim al-Kharafi and the Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim.

Topics of discussion include bilateral ties and developments in the region topped by the latest flareup in the Iran-Iraq war, the situation in Lebanon and the Palestinian issue.

The British official will also meet with Speaker of the National Assembly Ahmad 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sadoun.

Received by Prime Minister

LD011054 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] His Highness the Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah received at his office at 0930 today His Excellency British Minister of State of Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Mr Richard Luce during his visit to the country. The meeting was attended by the Kuwaiti ambassador to the United Kingdom and the UK ambassador to Kuwait.

Confers With Foreign Minister

LD011235 Kuwait KUNA in English 1028 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait, April 1 (KUNA) — Kuwait Monday stressed that it is the responsibility of permanent members of the UN Security Council, to efficiently participate in finding a peaceful solution to the raging war between Iraq and Iran.

During official talks held here between Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmed and British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Richard Luce, Kuwait expressed concern over the dangerous development in the region.

Following the meeting, Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin told KUNA that the two sides dealt in detail with bilateral relations of the situation in the Gulf region. Al-Shahin said that "Shaykh Sabah explained and affirmed to Mr Luce Kuwait's firm and clear stance toward Middle East current issue."

In response to KUNA's question the Kuwaiti official said that the British party to the meeting did not submit any new recommendations or initiatives concerning the Iraq-Iran war, the Middle East problem or the situation in Lebanon, adding that the British delegation came to the country to be acquainted with Kuwait's point of view toward these matters.

The Kuwaiti team to the talks included Foreign Under Secretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, Kuwait ambassador to London Ghazi al-Rayz, head of international affairs in the Political Department 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sharikh, and director of the minister's office 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Razzaq. The British team included the delegation accompanying Luce and the British ambassador to Kuwait.

New Social Affairs, Labor Minister Appointed

LD301132 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] A decree has been issued appointing Khalid Jumay'an Salim al-Jumay'an as minister of social affairs and labor. A decree has been issued appointing 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad Ja'far as undersecretary of the Ministry of Information. Another decree has also been issued appointing both Fahd 'Abd al-'Aziz [name indistinct] and Muhammad Musay'id al-Rumi as assistant undersecretaries of the Ministry of Information.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Denounces U.S. Stand on Lebanon

LD311226 Kuwait KUNA in English 1107 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Kuwait, March 31 (KUNA) — A Kuwaiti newspaper lashed out in an editorial Sunday [31 March] at the U.S. for its stand toward Lebanon saying Washington is against any action or demand by the Arabs that does not indicate complete submission to it or to Israel.

As an example, the daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* said, Washington is opposed to renewing the mandate for the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNFIL) and is preparing to veto a Lebanese request to that effect at the U.N. Security Council next month. Quoting Lebanese sources, the paper said the U.S. is quite annoyed by the operations of the Lebanese resistance and is demanding a halt to their activities and resumption of the military negotiations between Israel and Lebanon.

Referring to the current deterioration in Sidon area, the newspaper said it is clear that sectarian strife and new massacres against Palestinian refugee camps are being prepared for in prelude to implementing the designs that aim at driving the inhabitants of the south northward in order to set up a pro-Israel canton to guard Israel's borders and keep the Israeli control on the water resources in south Lebanon.

The paper recalled that the U.S. had used the iron fist policy in Vietnam, but suffered a humiliating defeat, and what is going on in south Lebanon is a march on the same direction.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Receives Iraqi Minister's Message

GF301304 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1212 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Muscat, 30 Mar (WAKH) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, received a written message today from Tariq 'Aziz, deputy Iraqi prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, dealing with bolstering the bilateral relations between the two countries and recent developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The message was conveyed by Muhammad Ghanim al-'Annaz, Iraqi ambassador to Oman, during meeting with Mr al-'Alawi here today.

SAUDI ARABIA

UN Secretary General Arrives in Riyadh for Visit

LD310550 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2050 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 30 Mar (SPA) — Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, arrived in Riyadh this evening on a 3-day visit to the Kingdom.

Confers With Foreign Minister

LD311400 Riyadh SPA in English 1234 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Riyadh, March 31, SPA — Visiting U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar conferred here today with Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The meeting was attended by Foreign Under Secretary for Political Affairs 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri and Saudi Ambassador to the United Nations Samir al-Shihabi, as well as U.N. Assistant Secretaries General for Political Affairs Brian Urquhart and Diego Cordovez.

Perez de Cuellar arrived in Riyadh yesterday on a three-day official visit for talks with senior officials on the situation in the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war. On arrival, he praised Saudi Arabia's role in supporting the United Nations' efforts for world peace and security. He also highlighted the Kingdom's continued contribution to U.N. efforts aimed at settling explosive problems in a just and peaceful manner. He is also due to hold talks with 'Abdallah Bisharah, secretary general of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, on cooperation between the world body and the GCC.

After the meeting, Perez de Cuellar said his talks with Prince Sa'ud covered important issues pertaining to the United Nations, including the situation in the Middle East the Iraq-Iran war, the Lebanese situation, Cyprus and Afghan problems. He added that he informed Prince Sa'ud on his readiness to travel to the area and to continue efforts aimed at bringing about an end to the Iran-Iraq war. "I am still waiting for the final reaction of the Iranian Government. If they accept, we have to arrange some details for the objectives of my visit," he said.

Riyadh Comments on Visit

LD311458 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Muhammad Ja'far al-Ghamidi commentary]

[Excerpts] UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's current visit to the Kingdom within the framework of his tour to the states of the region assumes a special importance and observers are following it with great attention in view of the international weight which the Kingdom enjoys on all levels and in various fields.

The importance of the UN secretary general's visit to the Kingdom arises from its timing in relation to the current sensitive, difficult circumstances in the Middle East. There is the Palestinian question, which the Israeli enemy, together with world Zionism, is trying to obliterate through continuous repressive and Judaization measures in the occupied Arab territories and through flagrant violations of all international laws and norms. Moreover, these moves are aimed at hindering all efforts to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

The UN secretary general's tour comes at a time of dangerous developments in the Iraq-Iran war its negative effects on world peace. There is no doubt that in his talks with Saudi officials Perez de Cuellar will find support for his attempts to solve all these issues in a just manner. There will be an affirmation of the firm and supportive stance towards the Palestinian people under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the PLO, so that they can achieve all their inalienable and legitimate rights. Lebanon's demands for withdrawal of the Zionist forces from its territories and for establishing peace in Lebanon will be supported, as will the need to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war and bring the two parties to the negotiating table to solve all their problems.

Certainly the Arab and the Islamic nation and the world, which cherish peace, are looking for a more effective UN role, proceeding from the United Nation's responsibility and its peacekeeping function. Generally, Mr Perez de Cuellar's visit reflects the effective activity of the Kingdom and its pioneering role within the United Nations, the role which contributed and continues to contribute to support for this organization.

Iraqi Official Begins Visit to Riyadh 31 Mar

LD310937 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0920 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Riyadh, 31 Mar — 'Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of Iraq's Revolution Command Council, arrived today in Riyadh for a visit to the Kingdom. On his arrival he was met by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, and also by the Iraqi Ambassador to Saudi Arabia 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin and a number of senior officials.

Received by King

LD311154 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1040 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Riyadh 31 Mar (SPA) — This afternoon King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received 'Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council. The meeting was attended by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy premier, and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister; and by 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, the Iraqi ambassador to the Kingdom.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD311542 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1415 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 31 Mar (SPA) — 'Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, left Riyadh this afternoon.

Gambian President Departs for Syrian Talks

LD302325 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1605 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Jeddah, 30 Mar (SPA) — Dawda Jawara, president of the Gambia and chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee left Jeddah this evening for Syria accompanied by Sharif al-Din Pirzada, secretary general of the ICO.

The Gambian president said that during his visit to Syria he will hold talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the Iraq-Iran war and ways to end it. He stressed that the Islamic Good Offices Committee will spare no effort to hold talks and consultations, exchange views, and adopt all the means to end the war between the two Muslim countries — a war which benefits no one but the enemies of Islam.

YAR

Foreign Minister Receives Libyan Official

GF301942 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, met at his residence tonight with Brother Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee.

Brother Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab arrived in Sanaa tonight accompanied by the brother committee members on a visit to our country to participate in the meetings of the Supreme Joint Yemeni-Libyan committee which will be held in Sanaa.

Joint Meeting 31 Mar

GF311353 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The first joint meeting between the YAR Cabinet and the Libyan General People's Committee was held at the police officers'club at 1030 today. The session was chaired by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; and Brother Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee.

President Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message

GF311910 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress received at 1930 today Brother Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajab, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee, and members of the Libyan General People's Committee.

During the meeting, Brother Rajab conveyed to the brother president a verbal message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution. On the behalf of the members of the General People's Committee and on his own behalf, he expressed great thanks and appreciation for the hospitality they have been accorded by the Yemeni people. He praised the issues discussed which would benefit the fraternal Yemeni and Libyan peoples. He highly evaluated what the Yemeni revolution has achieved in various development horizons and noted that the 26 September Revolution's accomplishments are considered among the most revolutionary accomplishments in the Arab homeland.

Libyan Plot To 'Destabilize' Egypt Uncovered

NC011353 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) — An official source announced today that Egypt's general intelligence service and investigators from the state security forces have managed to determine the scope of a new, aggressive Libyan plan. Its purpose was to harm our national interests and to destabilize Egypt's home front. This was to be done through an underground organization supported by Libya's foreign intelligence service under the personal supervision of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Thanks to constant coordination between the general intelligence service and investigators from the state security forces to face these hostile activities at home and abroad, verified information on this organization's characteristics, structure, and intentions was obtained. This information was duly submitted to the State Security Prosecutor's Office, which ordered the investigation to be continued inside and outside the country.

According to the official source, this organization was trying to recruit some Egyptians, primarily young people, to form what they called revolutionary committees. These people were to be sent to Europe, where they were to be trained by Libyans in the use of weapons and explosives. They were also to attend courses on the concepts contained in Al-Qadhdhafi's *Green Book*. The recruits would then receive money and instructions to create disturbances in Egypt.

It is worth noting that a number of honorable citizens refused to participate in this hostile scheme. This fact highlights the Egyptian people's true character, and their rejection of any plots against their country and their honorable, nationalist government.

The State Security Prosecutor's Office is now investigating the suspects under arrest.

[Cairo MENA in Arabic at 1425 GMT on 1 April transmits a report that is identical to the 1230 GMT report with the following variations:
Paragraph one, line seven reads: "...foreign intelligence service. Thanks to constant..." (deleting "under the personal supervision of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi").
Paragraph two, line five reads: "...weapons and explosives. The recruits would..." (deleting "They were also to attend courses on the concepts contained in Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's *Green Book*.")]

Six Suspects Questioned

NC010524 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2208 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) — The weekly newspaper *MAYU* reports in its Monday edition that the State Prosecution Office is currently questioning six people on charges of maintaining contact with a foreign country with a view to causing disturbances in Egypt on behalf of that country, which is known for exporting terrorism.

MAYU says that the defendants' leader is 'Abd al-Samad 'Abd al-Majid al-Sharqawi, an employee of the Egyptian Petroleum Company. There is incriminating evidence against the six defendants, who had maintained contact with this country for 6 months after receiving money from it to carry out hostile activity against Egypt on behalf of that country.

Mubarak Views Currency Dealers, Situation in Sudan

NC311228 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak made a statement to Egyptian and foreign journalists this morning following his visit to the fairgrounds in Al-Jazirah. In the statement he declared that the Egyptian judiciary is respectable and fair. He said that the Court of Ethics has handed down its verdict, thus settling the issue of banks and currency dealers, adding: I always respect the decisions of the judiciary.

Responding to a question on the situation in Sudan, President Mubarak said: As I said a short while ago, the Sudanese people know how to manage their own affairs. It is not for us to interfere in their domestic affairs. This is an internal Sudanese affair and Sudan is able to control the situation.

Asked about foreign reports that there will be a meeting between Egyptian and Soviet leaders at the end of the year, President Mubarak said: This is the first I have heard of such a thing. We are Egyptian and can meet with anyone, but this does not mean that there will be such such a meeting.

Mubarak Forms Economic Group; Bank Head Resigns

NC311519 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak announced his decision today to form an advisory body of experts to revise the country's monetary and economic policies. This group will cooperate fully with our economic ministers as an integrated unit.

The president also ordered the government to review the studies prepared by national establishments and experts to develop the Central Bank's duties and to enhance its role in managing the Egyptian economy.

The president also announced his decision to accept the resignation of the governor of the Egyptian Central Bank.

Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali Becomes New Economy Minister

Appointed by Mubarak

NC311123 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1103 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak issued a decree today appointing Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, deputy chairman of the Investment Authority, as economy minister. Dr Mustafa al-Sa'id, former economy minister, had tendered his resignation to President Mubarak earlier today.

Received by Mubarak

NC311140 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1105 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received new Economy Minister Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali this afternoon at Qasr al-'Urubah Palace. MENA has learned that Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali will be sworn in later today.

Abu 'Ali Outlines Policy

NC311943 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, said that our current economic policy should concentrate on expanding those projects that will increase the country's export potential, and those that will introduce the sort of modern technology that will help bolster and develop Egyptian industry.

In a statement today, the economy minister highlighted the importance of increasing the private sector's participation in those projects that will serve the objectives of development. He said: We must try to enhance the public sector's efficiency and free it from administrative red tape. We must do so in order to achieve the goals of increased production and improved output. He noted that we should rely more on the forces of supply and demand to fix the prices of various goods.

According to Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, the state's role in guiding and managing the national economy will be reflected in the achievement of three main objectives: Increasing the state's general budgetary revenue, reducing the balance of payments deficit by increasing exports, and protecting our young domestic industry until it is strong and able to hold out against foreign competition.

Dr Abu 'Ali added: If the state is to perform its economic duties, its objectives must be harmonious and coordinated. This must be done in a way that does not hurt producers. Indeed, it should provide them with raw materials in order to raise our producers' standard of performance in the private, public, and mixed sectors.

The economy minister pointed out that state subsidies for industrial production should go to the final product rather than the raw materials. This would provide a sound basis for the economy and make it possible to keep track of increasingly inefficient producers.

Dr Abu 'Ali emphasized the significance of encouraging new investments in newly built cities. This should be done by getting the required land for investors at reasonable prices and by providing all associated utilities and services.

He also stressed the need to convert existing tax-free zones into largely industrial areas. Their output should be mainly export oriented, so as to secure the additional hard currency required by various projects.

Iraqi Agriculture Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC281754 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1735 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 28 Mar (MENA) — Iraqi Agriculture Minister Siddiq 'Abd al-Latif Yunis arrived in Cairo this afternoon, leading a delegation on a 7-day visit to Egypt.

Received by Mubarak

NC311017 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] President Husni Mubarak received Iraqi Agriculture Minister Siddiq 'Abd al-Latif Yunis at Al-'Urubah Palace this morning. Dr Yusuf Wali, minister of agriculture and food security, attended the meeting.

The Iraqi minister arrived in Cairo on Thursday on a 7-day visit.

Al-Majid Comments on Gulf Conflict, Mideast Peace

NC292220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Cairo, 29 Mar (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has stated that in accordance with an official request from the Iraqi Government, Egypt, which is currently a member of the UN Security Council, is working to find a comprehensive settlement between Iraq and Iran at the United Nations.

In a statement to be published in tomorrow's edition of the weekly newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, 'Abd al-Majid said that President Mubarak's recent visit to Iraq was not aimed at restoring relations between the two countries; however, it had shown the world the extent of the solidarity between the peoples of Egypt and Iraq. He added, however, that this does not mean that Egypt is against Iran. Egypt is seeking an end to the Gulf war, something which will be in the interest of both parties.

In another statement to be published in tomorrow's edition of *AL-AHRAM*, Dr 'Abd al-Majid welcomed reports saying that the United States is ready to begin a dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. He said that this is a good indication that the United States is seriously contemplating holding this dialogue. He added: However, before embarking on such a step, we must know that the United States must coordinate with Israel.

Prime Minister 'Ali Returns From Romania Visit

NC292051 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2025 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Cairo, 29 Mar (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali returned to Cairo tonight following a visit to Romania. During his visit he signed a joint cooperation agreement in the fields of economy, agricultural development, industry, transport, and communications.

He also held talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu on peace in the Middle East and aspects of bilateral cooperation in all fields.

'Ali Holds Talks With Visiting Argentine Minister

NC301750 Cairo MENA in English 1615 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Cairo, March 30 (MENA) — Premier Kamal Hasan 'Ali met today with the Argentine trade minister currently visiting here for talks on bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

Premier 'Ali said later that they discussed the issue of choosing Egypt to be a centre for storing some Argentine strategic commodities in the area namely wheat, maize, oil seeds and meat and to enlist these commodities within the trade exchange framework between the two states.

Later on, the Argentine visitor also conferred with Supply Minister Dr Naji Shatla on further aspects of bilateral cooperation mainly in cattle breeding field.

Assembly Speaker al-Mahjub Comments on U.S. Visit

NC291537 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 29 Mar (MENA) — Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, the People's Assembly speaker, said that he will submit a report to President Husni Mubarak about his exchanges in both the United Kingdom and the United States which attempt to further pursue Egyptian efforts to establish an overall and just Middle East peace and to strengthen bilateral relations.

In a statement made in Washington today, Dr al-Mahjub said that senior U.S. officials currently are formulating a complete view of the U.S. role in the Middle East peace process. This assessment is taking place on the eve of a tour which Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state, will make to Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Syria sometime in mid-April.

Dr al-Mahjub said that officials he met in Washington during a 3-day interval stressed the understanding of the U.S.-administration and public opinion for President Husni Mubarak's proposals, which call for a U.S.-Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue as a first step on the road to peace. Despite U.S. appreciation of the Arab point of view, there is some hesitation in dealing with the subsequent steps aimed at achieving a Middle East solution. The tour that Richard Murphy will undertake is meant to ensure success for the U.S. role.

Concerning economic relations with the United States, Dr al-Mahjub said that U.S. officials in both the executive and legislative branches showed understanding with Egypt's demands for increased U.S. economic aid. This is exemplified by the recent Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommendation to double the share of cash payments within the total $815 million economic aid package to Egypt from $100 to $200 million.

Dr al-Mahjub will conclude his discussions in Washington today. He is scheduled to meet with Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, which will be followed by a second working session with Richard Murphy.

Integration Council Chief Arrives for Meetings

NC311835 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) — Abu Bakr 'Uthman, secretary general of the Higher Integration Council, arrived in Cairo this afternoon from Khartoum. He will be staying in Egypt for several days. During his visit, 'Uthman will attend the meetings of the Higher Integration Council's Technical Services Committee. The sessions will be held in Cairo tomorrow.

AL-AHALI Criticizes Camp David on 6th Anniversary

PM010704 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Six Years After the Treaty"]

[Text] On 26 March 1979, that is 6 years ago, Anwar al-Sadat and Menahem Begin signed a treaty which Jimmy Carter then described as "the cornerstone of a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East." Nobody is making such a claim today — not even the three governments that signed the treaty. The most that these governments claim today is that the treaty has led to an "incomplete peace" which efforts must be made to complete.

We have said and still say that the treaty led to a "false peace" and a historical crisis that has ruined every opportunity for real peace. Peace depends on steps that are radically different from those taken so far. Events have proved that the treaty led not to comprehensive, lasting, and just peace but rather to neutralizing Egypt, removing it from the arena, and abolishing its role. Meanwhile Israel continued to wage war and usurp more Arab lands in the West Bank and Gaza by building more settlements and, outside Palestine, by invading Lebanon. It even went further than that by striking at other Arab capitals, such as Baghdad, and annexing Jerusalem and the Golan.

The treaty has been a materialization of U.S. strategy toward the Middle East crisis — the strategy which began with what Kissinger described as "step by step" and which culminated in the Camp David Accords. This strategy aimed at deepening the conflict among the Arab parties themselves before overcoming the conflict between the Arabs and Israel. It has resulted in a tilting of the balance of power in favor of Israel, enabling the United States to dominate the area and giving Israel opportunities to wreak havoc in it. This does not pave the way to peace and stability but rather to placing the whole area under Washington's control, to make it a base for its Rapid Deployment Force, and for potential nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The road to peace has nothing to do with the treaty that Al-Sadat signed with Begin 6 years ago. Peace rests on entirely different principles, such as the resolutions of the Fes Arab summit and negotiations including all the parties concerned, including the PLO, to be held within a UN-sponsored international conference in which the five permanent Security Council member-states will participate. The conference should be held on the basis of respecting not only international and Arab legality but also Palestinian legality, on the grounds that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the conflict.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 1,788

JN291727 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Communique No 1,788 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 March 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our brave Armed Forces are continuing their glorious fight in defense of great Iraq. The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Our leader's magnificent words and sound directives are transformed by our powerful men into fruitful work for good, loving Iraq and into heroic fighting to defeat Iraq's enemies and destroy their dens on their heads. At 1945 [1645 GMT] yesterday, our Air Force carried out destructive raids on the heart of Tehran, the capital of aggression, and on the cities of Qazvin and Shiraz. After violently pounding their targets, our powerful, sincere pilots returned with their planes safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

2. Using all types of weapons, our forward units continued to intensify their destructive strikes on enemy positions, weapons emplacements, and vehicles east of Basra, inflicting the heaviest losses in men and equipment. Our units killed seven, wounded others, and destroyed three vehicles, three hardware stockpiles, one medium machinegun emplacement, and four infantry positions, whose occupants were killed. Elsewhere in the same sector, our units sighted an enemy patrol trying to approach our forward units on a boat. Our units opened fire, destroying the boat and killing all of its occupants.

3. With heavy, violent fire, several Iraqi forward units pounded enemy positions, weapons emplacements, and troops in the Central sector, killing six, wounding others, and destroying five infantry positions and one medium machinegun. They also damaged one tank, whose turret received effective hits.

4. One rocket launcher and one mortar were destroyed and one hardware stockpile was burned in the Maysan sector.

5. The criminal enemy shelled Basra and its outskirts, Al-Shihabi, and Sayyid Sadiq with heavy artillery. As a result, one house was demolished in Al-Shihabi.

6. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with one of our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 29 March 1985

Role of Helicopters Praised

JN300933 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0844 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Mar (INA) — The Iraqi Air Force commander has asserted that Iraqi helicopter gunships effectively carried out all their missions in the recent battles at Hawr al-Hawizah and broke the records both in terms of flight hours and the number of missions. In a statement to a local newspaper, the commander noted that on the day before the Hawr al-Hawizah battles were decided, the helicopter gunships carried out 450 missions, the greatest number reached since the beginning of the war. He said that the helicopters were used in a skillful manner. They gave fire support to the Iraqi units that were staging a counterattack, and some of them were kept in reserve for possible maneuvering in other areas.

The commander pointed out that the battle was planned on the basis of indications and information that the enemy was going to attack from Hawr al-Hawizah. Intensive efforts were exerted to carry out training, maneuvers, and exercises in various parts of Iraq. These efforts were extended to the Hawr al-Hawizah area and the prohibited zone was transformed into a training field. Daily missions were carried out with the forward ground units without drawing the enemy's attention.

The commander spoke about the coordination among the fighter planes, the helicopters, and other supporting weapons during the battle. He said the battlefield was divided into sectors and each corps was able to destroy Iranian forces in its sector.

Iranian Plane Bombs School

JN301115 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1058 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Mar (INA) — An Iranian plane bombed an elementary school in Jassan in Wasit Governorate, eastern Iraq, this morning. INA has learned that the barbaric raid demolished the school and injured 70 pupils, some seriously. Official sources said that this is not the first time that Iranian planes have raided civilian and residential areas in Iraqi cities. This is one of the reasons Iraq is mounting deterrent attacks on selected targets in various areas in Iran. The sources pointed out that this savage raid refutes the Iranian rulers' claims and allegations about their desire to reach agreement on a moratorium on attacking towns.

Communique No 1,789

JN301758 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Communique No 1,789 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 March 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With high capability and meticulous performance, the Iraqi Armed Forces express the Iraqi people's determination to pursue the Iranian regime deep inside its territory and to pursue its defeated remnants in the battlefield, inflicting on this regime the heaviest losses, as a result of its insistence on waging war and its continued aggression against our people and territory. Our Armed Forces express our people's will when they give the Iranian rulers only two choices: Either acknowledge peace or suffer the heavy losses that our Armed Forces will inflict on them at any place and at any time thanks to all the strong means that are available to us. The following are the activities for yesterday and today:

1. To confirm our capability in quickly, crushingly, and courageously replying to the criminal acts that the clique ruling in Iran has committed against our people, and in view of of its reckless intransigence and its noncompliance with the peace efforts and good offices for completely halting the war, our valiant Air Force carried out a series of destructive raids deep inside Iranian territory. These raids are as follows:

a. At 2145 [1845 GMT] yesterday, a destructive air strike was carried out against Tehran, the capital of the aggression.

b. At 0930 today, a destructive air strike was carried out against Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gilan-e Gharb, and the Iranian Hamid camp.

c. At 1300 today, a destructive air strike was carried out against Mehran and Hormozabad.

d. At 1530 today, a destructive air strike was carried out against Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab.

After accomplishing all of these missions, our brave hawks of the air returned safely and triumphantly, praise be to God.

2. Our Air Force continues to extend Iraq's strong arm, pursuing the remnants of the defeated enemy, pounding its positions, and destroying its military hardware. The brave hawks of the air carried out 113 combat missions in the Maysan sector and in the operational sector east of Basra today. During these missions, they inflicted violent death on the covetous and on those who insist on pursuing the policy of aggression. The hawks of the air returned with their planes safely and triumphantly, praise be tod god.

3. The knights of the helicopter gunships are daily confirming their ability to perform their splendid role of pouncing on enemy remnants and boats in the operational sector east of Tigris. Carrying out daring feats, they destroyed a large enemy boat carrying personnel and military hardware, as well as a boat carrying a medium-caliber machinegun. They also destroyed four other boats carrying personnel and four enemy hideouts. The knights of the helicopter gunships returned with their helicopters safely and triumphantly, praise be to God.

4. Our forward units pounded several enemy targets in the operational sector east of Basra with artillery and mortars, destroying five enemy infantry positions, two observation posts, and one medium-caliber machinegun, and setting two hardware stockpiles on fire. In another area of the same sector, one of our forward untis fired on some 45 enemy vehicles which were sighted opposite our unit's positions. Our unit destroyed or hit several. The remaining vehicles fled.

5. At 0945 today, two enemy planes infiltrated the airspace over Jassan city and bombarded an elementary school, wounding several students. We remind the world at large that these and other cowardly acts by the Tehran rulers were those which fanned the fire of the war and which forced Iraq to carry out legitimate, vengeful retaliation deep inside Iranian territory. This must urge international public opinion — peoples, organizations,and governments — to call for a complete halt of the war as the only solution that would end the evils of this war. While the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command wishes its sons a speedy recovery, it promises our people that no crime will be committed against any citizen without a doubly severe punishment. It is God who grants success.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 March 1985

Explosion Reported in Baghdad

NC310607 Paris AFP in English 0603 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, March 31 (AFP) — A violent explosion shook the Iraqi capital at 0130 a.m. today (2230 GMT). Iraqi authorities did not give any details on the blast, and it was not known which area was affected. (Radio Tehran announced that Iran had fired two ground-to-ground missiles at 2229 GMT against Baghdad.)

Communique No 1,790

JN311744 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Communique No 1,790 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 March 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The Iraqis are escalating their glorious fight in defense of the land and honor. Our Armed Forces' jihad is taking the form of destructive blows to the heads of the rapacious ones while the grave losses of the Iranian rulers, the enemies of God and man, are increasing both along the warfront and deep inside Iran.

The following are operations for last night and today:

1. In order to fight the enemy in its own house and so as to force the Iranian rulers to respect our people's security and to submit to complete peace, our Air Force continued its destructive raids inside Iran as follows:

Air raids were carried out on the cities of Mehran and Hormozabad and on the Hoseynabad camp between 0900 and 0930 [0600-0630 GMT] today.

Air raids were carried out on the cities of Gilan-e Gharb, Dehloran, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, and Mehran between 1230 and 1330 today.

After carrying out their missions, our Air Force pilots returned with their planes safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

2. Our daring Air Force is vehemently continuing to destroy the enemy's war machine and annihiliate its military concentrations, inflicting on Iraq's enemies massive losses in men and equipment. Our planes carried out 145 missions in the East Tigris sector, after which our eagles returned with their planes safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

3. With resolute drives, our helicopter gunship pilots continued their heroic missions, laying waste to all enemy concentrations

and equipment that they could see. Our helicopters inflicted the following losses in the East Tigris sector:

a. Fifty soldiers killed and many more wounded.
b. Two boats, each carrying a medium machinegun, were destroyed.
c. Six boats carrying hardware and personnel were destroyed.
d. One large boat carrying a medium machinegun was destroyed.
e. Five observation posts were destroyed and those manning them were killed.
f. Five enemy hideouts were destroyed.
g. One observation tower was destroyed, killing those manning it.
h. One four-barrel [ruba'iyah] machinegun was destroyed.

All our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. One of our forward formations directed intensive artillery fire at enemy units east of Basra, inflicting losses in men and equipment. Our forces also destroyed four enemy infantry positions, one observation post, one vehicle, and one hardware stockpile.

5. One heavy machinegun was destroyed, one vehicle and one excavator were damaged, and one enemy soldier was killed in the Central sector.

6. Two infantry positions and one vehicle were destroyed and one hardware stockpile was burned in the Maysan sector.

7. The enemy shelled Basra, Khurmal, Halabjah, and Sayyid Sadiq with heavy artillery. Two enemy planes infiltrated the (Mawt) area in the Al-Sulaymaniah Governorate and to the Kumayt area in the Maysan Governorate. Our ground resistance intercepted them and forced them to flee.

[Signed]The Armed Forces General Command, 31 March 1985

Tehran Receives 'Devastating Raid'

JN311852 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1847 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Mar (INA) — Iraqi planes launched a devastating raid on Tehran this evening. A military spokesman said that the attacking planes returned safely to base after pounding their targets. The spokesman pointed out that the raid occurred at 1930[1630 GMT]today and asserted that aggression against any Iraqi city will not pass without immediate, harsh punishment.

Targets 'Pounded' in Tehran

JN010533 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0516 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Fulfilling our Armed Forces promise of just and legitimate retaliation to all that the criminal Khomeyniite hands have committed against our great people and sacred land, and embodiying lofty Iraq's capability in pursuing the cliques of evil deep inside their territory to pound their dens over their heads, our Air Force carried out a destructive raid against Tehran, the capital of aggression at 0200 today [2200 GMT, 31 March]. Our forces fiercely pounded their targets and returned safely to base, praise be to God. Let the Iranian rulers know that we will continue to demolish their dens over the heads. They have no other path but to acknowledge comprehenisve peace. We seek assistance from God.

[Dated] 1 April 1985

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN010603 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0542 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Unscheduled announcement by military spokesman]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

After pounding the dens of evil in Tehran, the capital of aggression at 0200[2200 GMT, 31 March] today, our Air Force carried out a daring raid on a large maritime target near Khark Island at 0600 today, scoring accurate and effective hits. Our planes returned safely to base. Let us proceed toward more victories. God will assist us as long as we proceed on the path of right, justice, and peace.

[Dated] 1 April 1985

Official Says Iranian Missile Base Located

GF291750 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Excerpt] An Iraqi senior official has stated that Iraq has located the base from which Iran has launched missiles on Baghdad and other Iraqi cities. These are the very missiles which Iraqi President Saddam Husayn announced that Iran obtained from foreign sides. The Iraqi official pointed out that the missiles were launched from a base close to the Iranian city of Kermanshah, which is located 120 km from the Iraqi border. He added that these are old Soviet-made missiles.

People 'Not Frightened' by Iranian Missiles

JN301155 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0905 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, the charlatan Iranian rulers imagine that they will terrify our people if they possess a number of missiles and if they fire some of them at Iraqi cities. These charlatans, as well as the Arab nation's traitors who provided them with these missiles, forget that our people, who have fought for 5 years and have defeated waves of aggression, are not frightened by their missiles; they forget that our people are capable of dealing them ten blows for each blow and of forcing them to bow their heads in ignominy.

As our triumphant leader Saddam Husayn has said, our people are experienced in both steadfastness and confrontation. They recorded epics that the whole world has seen — epics that were recorded in history in letters of gold. Such people cannot be terrified by 10, 20, or 30 missiles. But the Iranian charlatans and those who supplied them with missiles provided by those who claim to be Arabs will pay a high price for their deeds. They will realize that whenever they try to gain time and prolong war, we will confront them with a suitable weapon that preserves the dignity of the Iraqis and protects the will of Iraq, as our leader Saddam Husayn has said.

In any case, we will not give them a chance to take a breath. We will not grant them any opportunity. We will continue to strike at them until we destroy all the stones in Iran over their heads. They will realize that they are losing time instead of gaining it, and that they are wasting the blood and property of their people in their efforts to seek a price for their crimes. They are the only ones responsible for these crimes, and they will be the only ones to pay their price. Now they have only to revise their calculations and choose one of two alternatives: either comprehensive peace or comprehensive war.

As President Saddam Husayn has said, our position is clear and unambiguous; namely, ending the war in all its forms — in the air, on the land, and at sea. We want the Iranian people to live free on their land and we also want the Iraqi people to live free on their land. None of them will interfere in the other's internal affairs. The two countries' policies must ensure stability and peace in the region.

There is nothing in this position that does not satisfy any conscientious person. It is a position that tries to forget all the Iranian rulers' crimes. It responds to the aspirations of the region's peoples. It conforms to the principles of justice and right. There is nothing in this position that opposes international law and the desire of the international community to avoid the afflictions of war and raise the banner of peace. But where do we stand vis-a-vis the maneuvers of the charlatan Iranian rulers?

We will not allow these maneuvers to continue any longer. We will not accept any partial solutions that the Iranian charlatans will use to deceive the international community and extricate themselves from their critical situation. We have enough will, strength, and truth to enable us to corner them, reveal their real nature, expose their intentions to the whole world, and eventually force them to submit to the logic of reason and justice. In fact, they are now cornered. Either they accept the comprehensive peace that we wish for both Iraq and Iran, or opt for war and bear all the dire consequencies that will arise from their choice without cries or lamentations.

AL-THAWRAH on Iraq's Determination To End War

JN310827 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0704 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Mar (INA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* affirms that Iraq is determined to end the war after the international community has failed to solve the dispute by peaceful means. The paper says in an editorial today that Iraq can crush the Khomeyniite heads and force the Iranian rulers to succumb to the will of justice and peace. The paper adds that Iraq's decisive and final decision is to continue to direct destructive strikes and that there can only be one of two choices:

either comprehensive peace or comprehensive destruction of Iran. *AL-THAWRAH* affirms Iraq's rejection of the attempts by some people to equate Iraq's principled peaceful stand with the Iranian regime's intransigent stand to continue the war. The paper refers to Iraq's continuous positive response to all resolutions passed by the UN Security Council and all peaceful efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

The paper holds Iranian officials responsible for the failure of the good offices being made by regional and international organizations to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the dispute.

AL-THAWRAH says all that Iraq has done and is doing falls within the framework of the natural and legitimate right of self-defense, as well as the defense of the homeland's independence, dignity, and sovereignty and the security of the people. The paper affirms that the real, radical solution to all the problems resulting from the continuation of the war lies, first and foremost, in ending this war and achieving just, comprehensive, and lasting peace. *AL-THAWRAH* says: It is not possible to tackle all those problems away from the main cause; namely, the aggressive war, which the Iranian regime insists on and keeps ablaze. It is completely illusory to think that it is possible to stop what they call the cities war or the tankers war or solve the POW problem while the war is in progress.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Calls for Comprehensive Peace

JN010810 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0614 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Apr (INA) — The newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* calls on those who seek to achieve peace between Iraq and Iran to realize that the Iranian regime is unwilling to accept the principle of peace. In its editorial today, the newspaper stresses the need to pressure and urge the Iranian rulers to accept a comprehensive and just solution to the conflict and to avoid discussing any issue separately. The newspaper explains that the Iranian regime continues to arrogantly announce that it wants to keep the war as it is and neutralize some elements of Iraq's strength in order to extricate itself from the state of impotence in which it placed itself and to modify the balance of power which is not in its favor. The newspaper affirms that Iraq will not abandon its approach to peace. It will also continue to strike at and destroy Iranian forces everywhere and at any time.

Saddam Congratulates Ceausescu on New Term

JN301241 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1218 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Mar (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has congratulated Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the renewal of his term in office. In a cable today, the president said: On behalf of the Iraqi people and in my own name, I am pleased to send you heartfelt congratulations wishing you success, the friendly Romanian people progress, and the bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation further expansion and development.

Saddam Cables Greek, Maltese Presidents

JN311116 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Mar (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has congratulated Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis on his election as president of the Republic of Greece. In a congratulatory cable sent today, his excellency said: It pleases us to convey to your excellency our sincerest congratulations and wishes of success in your duties. I also wish the friendly Greek people continued progress and your country prosperity.

President Saddam Husayn also congratulated Maltese President Mrs Agatha Barbara on the occasion of her country's national day. In a congratulatory cable sent today his excellency said: It is my pleasure to convey to you in the name of Iraq and in my own name congratulations and best wishes for your continued good health, progress for your people, and prosperity for your country.

RCC Vice Chairman Leaves for Saudi Arabia

JN310917 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0908 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Mar (INA) — RCC Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim left Baghdad this morning on an official visit to Saudi Arabia. He was seen off by the ministers and the Saudi charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Returns From Saudi Visit

JN011312 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1248 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Apr (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim returned to Baghdad today after a 2-day visit to Saudi Arabia. Ibrahim conveyed an oral message from President Saddam Husayn to Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Poland's Gorywoda Leaves Baghdad 29 Mar

JN291238 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1205 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Mar (INA) — Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Committee, and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad today at the end of a 5-day visit to Iraq. During the visit, Gorywoda held talks with Iraqi officials on ways of promoting bilateral economic and technical cooperation.

Tariq 'Aziz Visits Soviet Union, Meets Gromyko

For reportage on the visit to the Soviet Union by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, including his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and their discussion of the Gulf war, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 29 March Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Tariq 'Aziz Visits Japan, Meets With Nakasone

For Tokyo KYODO reportage on the visit to Tokyo by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, including his meetings with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, and the comments by 'Aziz on the Gulf war, see the Japan section of the 1 April Asia & Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

King Husayn Interviewed by EL PAIS on Mideast

PM291400 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish
24 Mar 85 pp 2-3

[Interview with King Husayn by M.A. Bastenier in Amman — date not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Your majesty stated before the 1984 Israeli election that a Labor victory would set in motion the diplomatic scene in the Near East. Was your prediction correct in the light of the peace initiative launched by President Mubarak of Egypt, yourself, and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat?

Answer: The Israeli Labor Party did not win a complete victory, as a result of which Israel now has a coalition government in which the Laborites hold the premiership and a number of portfolios, but other ministries are held by extremists such as General Sharon, who has said on innumerable occasions that even Jordan is part of Israeli territory. This is why Israel is not adopting a positive approach to our peace initiative to recover the territories lost in 1967. Nevertheless, every moment counts, owing to the deterioration of the situation over the years, to such an extent that we believe that we are now confronted with the last opportunity to make the dream of peace a reality. That is why we are working with the utmost effort for the cause of peace, and recently significant developments have occurred, such as the agreement between the PLO — the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative — and the Jordanian Government. That is the basis for achieving what we have sought so many times — a joint stance by the Arab world. We are moving in the right direction to secure a peaceful solution to the problem. We accept the relevant UN resolutions and we have demanded the calling of an international conference; in other words, a cover for implementing UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Question: Can it be said for certain that the PLO accepts UN Security Council Resolution 242?

Answer: There is an agreement for the formation in the future of a confederation between Jordan and Palestine; this agreement is based on facts, on realities, on the ties existing between Jordan and the Palestinian family. As far as the problem of the delegation is concerned, this must be Jordanian-Palestinian, of the PLO and Jordan. In the future the Palestinian people's right to self-determination will be exercised within the framework of this confederation. As far as Resolution 242 is concerned, I believe that it has been implicitly accepted, just like the other Security Council resolutions connected with the problem.

Question: Is the PLO prepared to forego an independent delegation in future peace talks?

Answer: After all, the other side in the agreement which we signed 11 February is the PLO, and I believe that this organization represents the Palestinian people's hopes, aspirations, and feelings, and in the last analysis, if our efforts succeed, the PLO will be one of the signatories of an agreement to hold a peace conference. The PLO will have to realize that things are changing and that we are now talking about a dialogue between ourselves, the PLO, and the United States, and that this dialogue could give us the answers for peace.

Question: Could the PLO recognize Israel unilaterally some day?

Answer: To grant more than has already been granted would be to take a step of monumental importance, and for this some kind of prior gesture by Israel would be necessary.

Question: Is it not true that Israel does not want this recognition?

Answer: I have found that there are responsible people on both sides of the conflict and also extremists on both, and everything now depends on what happens in the immediate future, because if we move in the right direction — that is, having in mind the generations to come — the responsible element will prevail; otherwise, it is the extremists who will do so.

Question: It is frequently said that time is working against peace. Can we guage how much is left to avert disaster?

Answer: There is hardly any time left. Just a few months.

War in North

Question: Was the aim of Your Majesty's recent visit with President Mubarak to Baghdad to mediate for Iraq to recognize Egypt?

Answer: We wanted to find out on the spot the state of the conflict following the Iranian offensive, which took at least 2 years to prepare. We believed that it was the right time for that visit, and so I suggested it to the Iraqi president, and his response was immediately favorable, so President Mubarak and I went to Baghdad to display not only our concern but also our solidarity with Iraq. Baghdad has accepted all peace initiatives and responded favorably to the world community's efforts to end this tragedy. I believe that we held a very fruitful meeting and we pledged further cooperation among the three countries, but mediation was not the aim of the visit.

Question: Why does Your Majesty frequently deny that Iranian fundamentalism is a truly religious phenomenon?

Answer: I have said and I repeat that Iranian fundamentalism is an idea alien to Islam and that the atrocities perpetrated in the name of Islam, including the continuation of a war which has wrought enormous damage and misery, have nothing to do with religion. The war should end and answers should be found to the causes which brought it about, making reference to the existing international agreements, a return to the combatants' international borders, and the restoration of relations between Iran and its neighbors on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in other people's affairs. This is folly, not Islam.

Question: Since over half the Jordanians are of Palestinian origin, would not the setting up of a Palestinian entity mean the disintegration of the Kingdom?

Answer: Nothing of the kind. If the formulation of relations among the members of the family to which Jordanians and Palestinians both belong had depended on me, I would have preferred a balanced relationship. I believe that on both sides there is an attachment to one's own identity, and so, at the beginning of the seventies, we proposed that when the territories occupied by Israel in 1967 were recovered, there would be three options: One would be the same complete unity that existed at the beginning of the Kingdom; another the establishment of a link between the two identities; and the third the creation of a Palestinian state, if this was what was desired. It is obvious that the ties are very strong and that at the same time there is a desire to retain a separate identity, so what we are talking about is a balanced relationship capable of survival. For the rest, it is clear that there is a Jordanian nationality different from Palestinian nationality.

Question: What is the reason for the resurrection of the Jordanian Parliament, following a 17-year lapse?

Answer: Owing to the passage of time and the events which have occurred, our Constitution was in danger and we had to summon Parliament again in order to resume our democratic way of life, since otherwise, in a year or a little longer, we would not have had sufficient deputies to make up a quorum. We would therefore like to return to parliamentary life, which we had to abandon for a while as a result of the Rabat summit, at which the PLO was proclaimed sole representative of the Palestinian people, in order to give it the opportunity to be accepted in its new role as spokesman for its people.

Recognition of Israel

Question: What reasons are there, apart from courtesy toward Spain, for paying a visit to Madrid right now?

Answer: There have always been excellent relations between the two countries, both in the past and recently, and these were established in a very exceptional manner by my grandfather King 'Abdallah's visit to Spain. Relations with Spain are especially precious to us. We firmly believe in the cause of Spanish-Arab relations and friendship and we base ourselves on the certainty that Spain upholds the same principles and ideals as ourselves. We therefore have many things in common, and I especially wish to mention my relationship with King Juan Carlos; some one whom I greatly admire and who, I believe, has made a great contribution to the world and to Spain. His country has a place of honor in Europe, in Latin America, and on the international scene. When the prospects for developing our relations in all fields are considered, I believe that the visit will be a great boost for all this.

Question: Will the possible Spanish recognition of Israel be discussed?

Answer: That is not the object of the visit, but, obviously, all matters will be discussed.

Question: What would be the Jordanian stance on that recognition?

Answer: Clearly, Spain is free to act in accordance with its wishes, but, in any case, that step has not been taken. If that happened, connecting it with the ideals of which we have spoken and with the search for peace — which should be the responsibility not only of the Arab side but also of Israel — if, as we were saying, that step were taken prematurely, without Israel contributing anything for its part — because what Israel are we talking about? The Israel which occupies the whole of Palestine, which occupies territories of other Arab states, which invades Lebanon? — an adverse reaction could then regrettably occur in the Arab world. But I have faith in the good judgment of our Spanish friends that this step will not be taken without taking all aspects of the problem into consideration.

Question: If Spain recognized Israel, would it not perhaps be better placed to intervene constructively in the conflict?

Answer: Many countries have recognized the two sides, and that has not been of much use. Moreover, I believe that, from the historical viewpoint, Spain has always associated its stance with that of those working to make Israel also contribute to the cause of peace. I hope that Israel will make that contribution.

Question: Your majesty wrote an autobiographical book entitled *The Office of King* in which you say, notably: "In the last analysis, I alone must face the risks and dangers entailed by the office of monarch." What does it mean to be king of a country like Jordan, in an area of the world like the Near East, and at a time like the present?

Answer: It is an exhausting task, but also a great honor. This task is more than adequately compensated for by all the trust and love with which I am surrounded in my country, but all this would mean nothing in the last analysis, despite the progress made, if you could not say that you had contributed in some way to building a world in which human dignity will be safeguarded and in which future generations will be able to live in peace.

Question: It is said that the king has "baraka," the special luck of the man protected by God. What does it mean to Husayn of Jordan to have survived a reign of over 30 years and almost as many plots?

Answer: I hope that I will always be guided by God in everything that I do, but at the same time I believe that I must live my own life and that I must constantly act to the best of my judgment; as regards what is said about my luck, I must add that survival must not be an end in itself and that you must survive for something worthwhile, since what survives is afterward the only thing that counts.

Maritime Agreement Signed With Egypt 28 Mar

JN282006 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Excerpts] An agreement to inaugurate a maritime line to link the port city of Aqaba with the Egyptian port of Nuwaybi' was signed in Aqaba today. Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd signed the agreement for the Jordanian side and Transportation and Communications Minister Sulayman Mutawalli signed for the Egyptian side. At a joint news conference with Sulayman Mutawalli, Farhi 'Ubayd said that the maritime line will be inaugurated by His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Husni Mubarak on 25 April.

Sulayman Mutawalli and the delegation accompanying him left Aqaba following a 4-day visit to Jordan. He was seen off by Transportation Minister Farhi 'Ubayd, the Transportation Ministry under secretary, and a number of Jordanian officials.

Crown Prince Receives Egyptian Minister

JN301249 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
30 Mar 85

[Text] Amman — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, received in his office this morning Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, Egyptian minister of state for manpower and training, who is currently making an official visit to Jordan. They discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways of promoting them. They also discussed joint projects aimed at achieving integration in the manpower field. The meeting was attended by Dr Taysir 'Abd al-Jabir, minister of labor and social development, and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman.

Minister, Delegation Departs

JN301610 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1442 GMT
30 Mar 85

[Text] Amman, 30 Mar (PETRA) — Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, Egyptian minister of state for manpower and training, and his delegation left Amman for Cairo today after a 5-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, he held talks and meetings with several officials and trade unionists aimed at bolstering and promoting labor cooperation between Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

He and his counterpart, Dr Taysir 'Abd al-Jabir, minister of labor and social development, signed an agreement on organizing the exchange of manpower between the two countries and expanding the scope of cooperation in the fields of vocational training, health, safety, and social security.

As president of the Egyptian Trade Union Federation, Ahmad met with Jordanian Trade Union Federation officials, including the president of the Central Council, the secretary general, and the Executive Committee. They discussed the possibility of increasing cooperation between the two federations in the interest of Arab workers in a way that would extricate the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions from its current deteriorated situation, which is the result of its administration being dominated by some Arab trade union leaderships.

UN Official Begins Visit to Amman 31 March

JN010815 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 1 Apr p 1

[Text] Amman — Brian Urquhart, deputy UN secretary general, will arrive in Amman the day after tomorrow on a visit to Jordan during which he will meet with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and several officials.

Jean Claude Aime, assistant UN secretary general, arrived in Amman from New York yesterday to discuss the latest developments in Middle East.

Rally in Amman Marks Land Day Anniversary

JN302011 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
30 Mar 85

[Text] A popular rally was held at the Palace of Culture in Amman this evening to mark the anniversary of Land Day. A number of ministers, members of the House of the Representatives, and a large number of citizens attended the rally. PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih spoke at the rally. He praised the kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied land and the Palestinian people's adherence to their land. His eminence praised Jordan's firm, loyal stand on the Palestinian issue. He said: We are proud of King Husayn. He is the one who says: Jerusalem is ours, and we will not relinquish a single grain of our homeland's sacred soil. Shaykh al-Sa'ih reviewed Jordan's sacrifices for the sake of the Palestinian issue and in defending it in all fields. The PNC speaker added: The PLO and Jordan are sincerely working for the cause with mutual trust. Jordan is faithful to the Palestinian issue. We know who the faithful are.

Other speakers followed. They spoke about Land Day, the sacrifices related to the event, and the efforts which must be exerted in every field and at all levels in order to save what can be saved from the occupied territory before it is too late and before a fait accompli situation is imposed on it. The speakers praised the strong relationship binding the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples and the two peoples' sacrifices from the Great Arab Revolt until now. They called for exerting sincere efforts in order to unify Arab efforts and ranks. They also denounced some Arab regimes' attempts to deepen the rift within the Palestinian people and fragment the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative, by establishing frail skeletons to replace the legitimate leadership. This is aimed at weakening the cause, swallowing up the independent Palestinian decisionmaking, and containing the Palestinian card in order to use it for regional bargaining.

Dr 'Abdallah Harun al-Jazi, president of the Arab cultural club; Dr Fawzi al-'Atiyah, member of the House of Representatives; Mrs Haifa' al-Bashir, president of the Women's Federation; Muhammad Milhim, PLO Executive Committee member; Samir Qardan, secretary general of the professional trade unions in Jordan; and Dr Matar 'Awwad, supervisor of the Irbid Refugee Camp, were among the speakers.

Peres' Words, Government Actions Differ

JN010741 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
1 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "When Words Hide Reality"]

[Text] Shim'on Peres, the Israeli prime minister, yesterday gave an interview to *AL-QUDS* daily in Jerusalem — the first by an Israeli premier to an Arabic newspaper published in the occupied West Bank. His move was seen as a gesture to the Palestinians, and maybe also to the Arab World, since his spokesman saw the interview as "another tool for creating a dialogue with the Arab population." Peres in fact said some positive things to *AL-QUDS*. Things like his belief in the idea of exchanging land for peace and in the openings for a settlement that he could see around him.

But frankly he did not go far enough in addressing the basic conditions that have to be met in order to establish peace in the area.

The examples of Peres' vagueness are all too clear. On the one hand, he "aspires" for the people under occupation to "run their own affairs" and he is willing to exchange land for "total" peace. But on the other hand, he does not seen willing to grant the Palestinian people their right to self-determination, nor does he seem to be ready to exchange "total" land for "total" peace. Furthermore, Israel , he says, is willing to negotiate with Palestinians, but not with their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO. And he still believes in the principle of autonomy, although he is not sure of it "since there are differing interpretations of that principle".

Well, the Israeli prime minister might think these subjects should be left for negotiations, whereas the Arab side feels, and rightly so we think, that there are basic principles which cannot be compromised. If Israel really wants total peace, it must give up all the territories it has occupied since 1967. If the Israelis want dialogue and coexistence with the Palestinians, they must help them make their choice in a free and civilised manner, through the Palestinian rights to self-determination. And if Peres wants negotiations to succeed, he must know that what his people are doing on the ground cannot bring a settlement any closer. Look, for instance, at the new report just published by Meron Benvenisti, the former deputy mayor of Jerusalem and now an Israeli peace activist. Israel, the report says, has effectively seized 52 per cent of the land on the West Bank, mostly for use by the army and Jewish settlers. The seizures of the land, the report adds, are all political, intended to settle more Jews there and isolate Palestians. "Land control methods are meant to encircle the Arab areas and to penetrate them by long strips of prohibition-to-build areas. The road network is designed to bypass Arab population centres and also to fragment and dissect Arab settlement regions."

This is exactly what has to be confronted. Words from Shim'on Peres cannot be positively discerned when what his country does on the ground is something totally different. He can be more positive but only if his government is ready to accept real compromise and just simply take back its claim to the occupied territories.

JORDAN TIMES Columnist Analyzes Economy

JN310929 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 31 Mar 85 p 4

[From "Sunday's Economic Pulse" column by Fahd Fanik: "Economy Fared Well in 1984"]

[Text] The final figures for the gross national product (GNP) in 1984 are still under revision and subject to refinement before they may be officially released. Tentatively, it is estimated that GNP in 1984 reached JD2008 million, a growth in current prices of around 8.6 per cent. The gross domestic product on the other hand is roughly estimated to have been in the order of JD1604 million, a growth in current prices of 7.9 per cent. Excluding an inflation rate of 3.9 per cent, as measured by the cost of living index, the net real growth in the Jordanian economy would be close to four per cent. This moderate ratio of growth is obviously not impressive in comparison with the record in recent years. It is nevertheless satisfactory in the circumstances, and much better than generally expected.

The Central Bank of Jordan estimated 1984 remittances of the Jordanian expatriates working abroad at JD475 million, an increase of 18 per cent over 1983. This is obviously a big increase. If it is true, it shows that the dreaded massive return of Jordanian expatriates from the Arab Gulf states is unfounded, and that a substantial drop in their remittances to their relatives in Jordan and the West Bank is not imminent.

One of the major bright indicators is the rise of 15 per cent in the industrial production index, which measures industrial output in volume. Potash and fertilizers have started to make an impact. The worst indicator is the decline of 9.2 per cent in the value contributed by the agricultural sector. The real decline could be 12.5 per cent in constant prices. It is indeed alarming that the share of agriculture in the gross domestic product in 1984 was only 5.6 per cent. Agriculture is almost dying or fading away despite all the lip service and financial public expenditure it is attracting.

Foreign trade estimates indicate that exports increased by JD90 million to reach JD250 million, while imports decreased by JD43 million to JD1060 million. The commodity trade gap thus narrowed in 1984 by JD 133 million. This is a positive development taking place for the first time in Jordan's economic history. The phenomenon must be encouraged vigorously, even if it was attributed by the commercial community to an economic recession.

The balance of payments is also still under process, but the changes in the financial position of the banking sector, suggest that the deficit in 1984 was relatively big and ranged between JD55 to 70 million, which is a record high.

The reserves of the country in gold and transferable foreign exchange stood at JD608 million at the year end (without deducting the non-resident off-shore deposits). This represents the value of imports in goods and services of around five months.

The deficit in the balance of payments, despite the government's long-term borrowing, and the resulting drop in foreign exchange reserve are alarming signs calling for immediate action to curb the trend or reverse it, protect the country's reserves, and maintain the transferability of the Jordan dinar and the continued strength in the country's financial position which was once praised by international bankers, citing sufficient reserves, low indebtedness and good management.

Al-Jumayyil Contacts Al-Asad on Sidon Situation

NC312031 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] As part of his ongoing interest in the troubling Sidon situation, President Amin al-Jumayyil has been following security and political developments since morning. He has done so in light of reports submitted by the Army Command and the security forces. Foremost among President al-Jumayyil's contacts was his telephone call to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The lengthy conversation between the two presidents touched on the Sidon situation, national reconciliation, and the measures necessary to face this delicate period, which requires quick and responsible national action.

The two presidents believe that Lebanon is passing through a grave era, perhaps the gravest in its history. They also believe that the current threats to the country must be faced by an all-out national stand. Such a position should rise above sensitivities and narrow considerations and reach what is more noble and all-embracing. That will allow Lebanon's unity — land, people, and institutions — to be preserved.

President al-Jumayyil told President al-Asad that a responsible trend exists in Lebanon. There is a tendency to understand the delicate responsibilities of the current period, and the need to take quick, practical steps to stop the bloodshed and check the deteriorating situation. This trend also recognizes the need to draw up sound bases as part of a comprehensive national plan, in which all will participate to face this delicate stage and to make the decisive decisions. Presidents al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad agreed that the latter should send his personal envoy, Major General Muhammad al-Khuli, to Beirut tomorrow. Al-Khuli will bring an urgent message to President al-Jumayyil dealing with current developments. Naturally, President al-Jumayyil will hand Al-Khuli a message for President al-Asad. This note will deal with these developments as well. In addition to this, the telephone call between the two presidents was an opportunity for them to exchange opinions on most current topics in Lebanon. President al-Jumayyil expressed his views on the delicacy of this stage.

Karami Comments on Efforts To End Sidon Fighting

NC301402 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Mar 85

[News conference granted by Prime Minister Rashid Karami following his meeting with President Amin al-Jumayyil on 30 March; location not specified; questioners not identified — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] I met with his excellency the president and we discussed the current situation, particularly the situation in Sidon and its suburbs. These flareups are not innocent. They are part of a plan connected with the Israeli withdrawal, particularly the second stage of this withdrawal. The success of the first stage may have reflected on Israel. Israel has become very interested in causing disturbances in the south, perhaps in order to separate the people and also perhaps to establish buffer zones. All of this must draw everyone's attention to the seriousness of what is happening so that we can avert it as dictated by our national duty, destiny, and interests.

For this reason, the Army Command was summoned to discuss what is happening and to take the necessary measures to put an end to it by dispatching men and equipment. In addition, it is necessary to think about political solutions. This requires further contacts and action to keep the leaders and forces in the picture and to enable them to act within their means to contribute to putting a quick and final end to the unjustified fighting in the Sidon area.

[Question] Can we understand from your remarks about political contacts, Mr Prime Minister, that there is an intention to call for a national conference of all political leaders and forces?

[Karami] There is no doubt that we are considering all steps that could calm the present situation and create the correct national atmosphere to achieve unity and positive cooperation instead of allowing negative trends to dominate the situation.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, has a date been set for the dispatch of Army reinforcements?

[Karami] Instructions have been issued to the Army Command to provide all means available to proceed to the south.

[Question] Have you held international contacts to help put an end to this plot in the south?

[Karami] There is no doubt that the program of action includes contacts with the states which can shoulder their responsibilities, because what is happening in the south cannot be isolated from what is happening in the region. We know that the United States in particular can exert efforts that can lead to a relaxation in the situation. Therefore, contacts are necessary so that each party can shoulder his responsibility and carry out an effective role.

[Question] Have you been informed about Murphy's visit to Beirut?

[Karami] No. We have not been informed.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, is it possible to resume [words indistinct]?

[Karami] All of this is possible.

Birri Links Sidon Incidents With Israeli Withdrawal

NC301637 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] During a news conference this afternoon, Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, reaffirmed that the purpose of Israel's plan in the south is to separate the population and redefine the border. Minister Birri said: In this context, we can understand what is happening in Sidon and its suburbs. We can also understand the orders given to leaders of the uprising in East Beirut. They have been instructed to re-establish the contact lines between the two parts of the city in order to separate the population in more than one section of Lebanon This is particularly true in the south.

He added: By shelling the camps they hope to drive the Palestinians toward Sidon. This, so they hope, will complete the reaction that must take place against Christian villages. Its secondary purpose is to prompt the PLO and others in the Arab world to demand the deployment of UN emergency forces to subdivide the south. According to Minister Birri, the plot has three goals: to transfer people from the north to the south, to move those in the south to the north, and, politically, to prevent the implementation of Resolution 425.

Minister Birri described the incident in the southern town of Shaqra as a historic massacre of a leading ulema. He also expressed his belief that events in Sidon are a violation of the political agreement to prevent any disturbances. That accord was reached in light of the Israeli withdrawal. There can be no compromise on the Army's role there. Minister Birri concluded by noting: The south will not be lost, thanks to the Lebanese national resistance forces and the mujahidin. However, other parts of Lebanon are in danger.

Al-Huss, Birri Leave for Damascus 31 Mar

NC310918 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Dr Salim al-Huss, labor and education minister, left for Damascus early this morning. He will hold discussions with senior Syrian officials regarding developments in Lebanon, particularly conditions in the south, and the events in Sidon. Al-Huss is scheduled to meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Khaddam immediately after his arrival in Damascus in order to review developments. Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, has also left Beirut for Damascus for the same purpose. It has been reported that Ministers al-Huss, Birri, and Walid Junblatt, who has returned to Damascus from Moscow, will hold a tripartite meeting and then a joint meeting with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to review developments and resume discussions on the current serious conditions in Lebanon.

Security Committee Makes Decisions Regarding Beirut

NC291236 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee held a meeting at its permanent headquarters at the racetrack. All committee members, as well as a representative from the Beirut Operations Forces' Command, attended. The committee discussed the security situation in Beirut and decided the following:

1. That the setting up of ramparts and fortifications should be halted immediately;
2. That no one should open gunfire for any reason;
3. That each committee member should make sure the above two clauses are implemented while continuing direct contacts among themselves to resolve any problem that might arise.

Sidon Attacks Called 'Palestinian Conspiracy'

NC301950 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] An official source on the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee has released the following statement:

The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee warns of the consequences involved in attacks on Christians in and around Sidon. The committee regards these assaults as a Palestinian conspiracy. Its purpose is to preempt Lebanese decisionmaking in the south in general, with special emphasis on Sunni decisionmaking in Sidon. It seeks to do this by fomenting sedition in Sidon. This is in line with the tradition of Palestinian activity in Lebanon since 1969.

The Executive Committee denounces these incidents, which involve a sectarian polarization of people in the south, and rejects any schemes to set up cantons in Lebanon. It declares once more that the Lebanese Army is the sole resort and calls on it to restore order in and around Sidon. It also calls on the Army to forcibly discipline the Palestinians and the extremists. Consequently, the Lebanese Forces place all their resources at the Lebanese Army's disposal.

The Executive Committee states that it will fully honor all decisions leading to a complete cease-fire and to a radical solution of the deteriorating situation in the region. The committee views the south as the Lebanese Government's responsibility. It calls on this government to create conditions that will allow the Army to restore order and tranquility there. The committee also asks the Central Security Committee to go to Sidon and take the necessary steps to restore order. The committee requests that officials in Sidon take immediate action to bring about a comprehensive solution. Such a solution should guarantee the safety of both Christians and Muslims in the south. The Executive Committee urges the Lebanese Government to take steps that will end the shelling of Suq al-Gharb, B'abda, and Al-Matn. Finally, the Executive Committee calls on all parties to hold a national conference to check the deteriorating situation in the south.

Islamic Amal Movement Assails Ja'ja' Uprising

NC010916 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 30 Mar 85 p 4

[*AL-SAFIR* Report: "'Islamic Amal': The Uprising Is a Latent Crusader's Hatred"]

[Text] Ba'labak, *AL-SAFIR* — "The Islamic Amal Movement" [harakat amal al-islamiyah] regarded Ja'ja's uprising as representing "latent crusader's hatred" and affirmed that it "aims at achieving the Zionist objectives which the Israeli forces were unable to achieve in the south, western Al-Biqa, Beirut, and the mountain." In a statement issued by its information office yesterday, the movement believed that President Amin al-Jumayyil is trying to exploit this uprising and to justify it. The statement said: "What really happened on 12 March [the uprising] is part of the confrontation of the Arabs and Muslims in Lebanon and an attempt to revive the plan to Judaize Lebanon."

The statement believed that the Phalangists are sharing the roles:

"At a time when Al-Jumayyil is deceiving the Arabs, those who carried out the uprising reveal Lebanon's Maronite face with a measure of frankness that is truly expressed in Ja'ja's picture with the entombed Bashir bearing the inscription: 'Carry Your Cross and Follow Me.'"

The statement affirmed that "the Christian Parliament," for which they are calling, has been in existence since the start of the war under the name of "the Lebanese Front." The statement believed that the so-called Executive Committee is a sort of a cabinet for sharing the tasks, preparatory to achieving complete hegemony or partition. The statement appealed to "our Christian citizens with sincerity and zeal, asking the judicious and prudent among them to think well. We reminded them that those who brought every evil and harm on Christ, peace be upon him, will not bring them and their children any good."

Shams al-Din Interviewed on Syria, Resistance

JN300854 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Interview with Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, on the "Spotlight" program by 'Abd al-Salam Hijab, following Shams al-Din's meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus on 27 March — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Hijab] Your Eminence, undoubtedly you have discussed Lebanese problems with President Hafiz al-Asad. You must have discussed many Lebanese issues. Could you explain to us these discussions? What impressions have you formed after this meeting?

[Shams al-Din] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Praise be to the Lord. My meeting with the president was a happy occasion. I am always happy to meet with him. This meeting was made necessary by the circumstances in Lebanon and the general situation in the region. I had to congratulate him on his election to a new term in office. We pray God that it will be a blessed term, during which he will realize Arab and Muslim hopes. Al-Asad's outstanding leadership comes at a most difficult stage on both the regional and international levels. This leadership is up to the level of the challenges posed by the present circumstances. This blessed policy is based on fighting and resisting Israel and on rejecting the fait accompli that Israel is trying to create in Lebanon and the entire region, supported by the United States, which wants to regain control over this region and which refuses to accept all the changes that have taken place. The United States is certainly working against the wheels of history. Al-Asad's new mandate comes in these circumstances. We were happy about the renewal of this mandate, and we were certain that it would be renewed.

We are certain that this policy will be stronger and more daring. It will be able to read the future, which will certainly serve the Arabs and Muslims. God says in the holy Koran that God defends the believers. Through good will and outstanding leaderships, God defends the believers.

This visit was made necessary by this occasion. Naturally, the new circumstances and changes that took place as a result of the Israeli presence in Lebanon, as well as the recent difficulties in Lebanon also made the visit necessary.

Concerning the basic problem —namely, the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the resistance to this occupation —we say that this resistance has become a jihad. It is not only our right to resist; it is our right to fight a jihad as well. We evaluated the results of this situation. Israel entered Lebanon, supported by the United States. Israel thought that it was embarking on a military excursion. It was armed with its history of tyranny and control. It was carrying with it the fear with which it has surrounded itself throughout its occupation of Palestine and the other Arab territories. We know what the Israeli position in southern Lebanon and western Al-Biqa' has become, that is, in areas that are still occupied in Lebanon. We know that it is now fleeing in the face of this all-out resistance. We know how it is seeking justifications for this escape so that it will not lose face. We have seen how the resistance, given the bases on which it started, became the only means of expelling the Israelis from Lebanon, God willing, unconditionally. They will not be allowed to leave any trace behind them.

We see now that this resistance should have been the prevailing method followed in all anti-Israel resistance operations. We realize that we should not have fallen for all the empty shows and hollow claims. We should have rejected the resistance's exploitation of mundane values and its love for publicity. Resistance should be based on piety and on the will to carry out jihad. To be fair, I say that because Syria provides depth for this resistance and considering President al-Asad's patronage for this chaste phenomenon in Arab and Muslim history at this stage, this resistance has gained immense strength and sharpness. The hopes of this resistance are being realized in southern Lebanon.

This resistance is facing difficulties as a result of the nature of its work and its confrontation with the Israeli war machine. Other difficulties emerge in its rear lines, and here we mean the difficulties in the Lebanese internal situation. Whenever the internal situation is stable and quiet, the resistance will be able to achieve greater and more decisive accomplishments. But, whenever the situation is confused and unstable, the resistance will face additional dangers and difficulties in its march. We believe that the rejected and condemned phenomenon that took place in the eastern areas of Beirut and in some other areas of Lebanon is a renegade phenomenon, a revitalization of the buried Israeli plan, a revigoration of the May agreement, and a reactivation of the fanatic and divisionist thinking that is hostile to everything genuinely Lebanese and to Lebanon's affiliation with the Arab world, not with Syria alone. Syria is a necessity for Lebanon. It is known that Israel and malicious U.S. ideas are behind this phenomenon.

This phenomenon constitutes a danger to Lebanon's unity — territory, people, and institutions — more than the existing dangers, of which Lebanon is trying to rid itself. The phenomenon also constitutes a stab to the plan aimed at unifying Lebanon and a big burden to the resistance. We cannot submit to nor bargain with this phenomenon. After God, we depend on the insight of all honest Lebanese, who are the majority of the

Lebanese Muslims and Christians. We hope that all those honest people will stick together and reach an understanding to face this situation and to put a limit to this phenomenon in the interest of the Lebanese, particularly the Christians. This phenomenon is a serious plan not only to the future of Lebanon, but also to the Christians in Lebanon.

We hope that all efforts to tackle this situation will succeed. Many good offices have succeeded in tackling the situation in Lebanon. The situation is facing political and nonpolitical difficulties. it seems that there is good hope of tackling this situation.

Those who are planning to confuse the comprehensive resistance in Lebanon will fail to achieve their goals. They cannot put a limit to this sacred movement. The overall resistance will continue on its path until it achieves its objective, namely, to liberate Lebanon from the Israelis completely and unconditionally. The resistance will face many difficulties along the path, but God willing, it will not stop.

British Businessman Kidnapped in W. Beirut Released

NC301552 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Brian Levick, a British citizen kidnapped in West Beirut last week, has been released. Levick, director of the CORL Company, is one of the three Britons kidnapped in West Beirut. Another Briton, Geoffrey Nash, was released earlier. Alec Collett, an employee of UNRWA, is still being held.

Fadlallah Urges Release of Kidnapped Foreigners

NC311253 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, [spiritual adviser to the Hezbollah Party] today criticized the kidnapping of foreigners in Beirut. He said that he opposes all kidnappings, adding that kidnapping foreigners serves Israel and its agents. Fadlallah added that the presence of foreign diplomats and journalists in Beirut is useful, although there are some spies among them, as he put it. He added that unity and not kidnapping is the way to fight these spies. He announced that he is doing his utmost to secure the release of the kidnapped foreigners. He expressed the hope that his efforts will soon be successful. Shaykh Fadlallah criticized the West's attitude toward Israel. He said: Our problem with the West, and even with some Eastern countries, is that they acknowledge a right for a people who ruled a country 2,000 years ago to return to this country and yet they do not acknowledge this right for a people who have lived in the country for the past 2,000 years.

Shaykh Fadlallah said that the second stage of the Israeli withdrawal will not bring peace to the Israelis and that the border strip battle has just begun. He emphasized that the resistance forces will fight the occupation forces until they withdraw to behind the international border. The liberation of occupied Palestine, he added, requires a comprehensive military policy on which all Muslims agree. He said: I don't believe that the Lebanese resistance forces can liberate Palestine.

French Woman Released; 4 Jews Kidnapped

NC312105 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Beirut, March 31 (AFP) — Danielle Perez, the daughter of a French Embassy attache kidnapped with her father in Moslem West Beirut last week, was freed today as four members of the city's Jewish community were reported to have been abducted. French Embassy official Marcel Laugel said Mrs. Perez was in good health and had said she was well treated. Her father, Marcel Carton, is still being held.

Meanwhile, police said Yitzhaq Sason, leader of the Lebanese Jewish community, was kidnapped in West Beirut shortly after he returned today from a visit to Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates. They added that two other members of the city's Jewish community, Lebanese doctor Elie Hallak, deputy-chairman of the Jewish Council in Lebanon, and Iranian national Hayim Kohen, were abducted on Friday. The Lebanese French language daily *L'ORIENT-LE JOUR* reported that a fourth Jew, Elie Surur, was kidnapped yesterday. Ra'ul Mizrahi, a leading member of the Beirut Jewish community, was kidnapped on July 13 and his body found ten days later. The fate of another Jew kidnapped in August, Murad Jamus, is still unknown.

Army Positions Shelled by Junblatt's Gunmen

NC301538 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Junblatt's gunmen stepped up their attacks in the mountains a short while ago. Army positions in Suq al-Gharb and Tallat al-Prins are receiving artillery and rocket fire from positions held by gunmen in 'Aytat. A cease-fire agreement was reached, which is scheduled to take effect at 1645. Army positions in 'Ayn al-Sayyidah, 'Ayn al-Rummanah, and on Hill 888 are also receiving sniper fire from positions facing them. These are held by Junblatt's gunmen.

Reportage on Fighting, Cease-fire in Sidon

Cease-fire Implemented

NC301816 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Excerpt] According to our latest reports from the south, a guarded calm has prevailed in Sidon since 1800. This followed the implementation of a cease-fire at the request of the joint command formed yesterday. That body includes elements of 'Arafat's Fatah, the group led by Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], the PFLP-GC, and certain extremist Muslim organizations.

Fighting Subsides After Cease-fire

NC311801 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Sidon's eastern and southeastern suburbs are tense following the fighting that took place between Palestinian gunmen in the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camp and local residents. Heavy caliber weapons were used intermittently in the fighting. The fighting eased gradually this evening and then stopped. The clashes and the shelling of Al-Qayya'ah and Al-Hilaliyah also subsided after a cease-fire went into effect at 1700 today. However, the two towns are still receiving sniper fire.

Situation 'Still Precarious'

NC010759 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpts] The situation east of Sidon is still precarious, despite last night's cease-fire which was violated more than once by Phalangist militias. Guarded calm prevailed there last night, interrupted periodically by sniper fire and the sound of explosions coming from Phalangist militia positions. Yesterday's clashes resulted in 8 dead and about 40 wounded.

Reportage on Israeli Army Activities in South

VOL on Israeli Movements

NC300655 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0630 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] According to latest reports, an Israeli force entered Jba' Township at 0630 this morning. It followed the Hayturah-Zhalta-Tall Jba' road. After arriving in Jba', members of the Israeli force ambushed and killed 8 gunmen from the nearby ('Ayn Bisura) Township, which the force later entered. Israeli vehicles proceeded toward Kafr Milki at 0645 and began shelling it. Other Israeli vehicles entered Jba', Kafr Milki, and Kafr Hatta at 0655.

In the meantime, a bomb exploded in Jba' as an Israeli convoy was passing by. The results are unknown. A new convoy of vehicles continued to move in the direction of Kafr Malki, Kafr Hatta, and (Ayn Bisura).

Israeli helicopters parachuted commandos into Jba', Kafr Malki, Kafr Hatta, and (Ayn Bisura) at 0715. A big Israeli mechanized force took up positions on the outskirts of Kafr Killa at 0745.

Various types of vehicles and Army personnel carriers have been seen proceeding after 0800 to reinforce the commandos who were parachuted into the area with their equipment and vehicles.

Forces Withdraw After Search

NC301003 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Israeli forces have withdrawn from ('Ayn Biswar), Jba', and Kafr Killa after conducting a large-scale search operation and making many arrests. A number of people are dead and 40 people have been injured. There has also been heavy property damage.

A security source reported that communications between the Army post in Jba' and Army headquarters were cut after Israeli forces took control of the communications post.

Army Shells Villages

NC301036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] The Israeli Army has been directing concentrated, violent, and comprehensive artillery fire on the towns from which it has been withdrawing since 1130. This morning the Israelis entered the towns of Jba', ('Ayn Biswar), Kafr Milki, Kafr Hatta, and Kafr Killa in the Iqlim al-Tuffah area, using huge mechanized troops and commando paratroopers.

Israelis Continue Withdrawal Operations

NC011257 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The Israeli forces today continued to move logistical equipment from the townships of Majdal Balhis, Mashgharah, and Kafr Quq, as well as from eastern al-Biqa'. Israeli trucks were seen moving prefabricated houses from these areas toward the south. The Israeli Army also imposed a curfew on Rashayya to facilitate the implementation of this task. Along with this withdrawal operation, the Israeli Army intensified the operations of its mechanized patrols in those areas of the south where they are deployed after the Israeli intelligence center in Al-Nabatiyah was hit by rockets this morning.

The Israeli Army and the army of southern Lebanon carried out combing operations in several areas in southern Lebanon after their military positions in Al-Duwayr and Al-Nabatiyah receivedrocket fire.

Reportage on Anti-Israeli Resistance Attacks

15-20 Israelis Reportedly Killed

NC291445 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Lebanese national resistance fighters carried out an heroic operation in the Al-Qulaylah area, in Tyre District, this morning. The Martyr Muhammad Sa'd group laid an ambush for an Israeli enemy mechanized patrol, consisting of two APC's. Members of the group detonated an explosive charge, killing 15 to 20 enemy soldiers. The Martyr Khalil Jurabi group also detonated an explosive charge as two armored vehicles were passing, completely destroying the two vehicles. The two resistance groups returned safely to base.

At 1400 today, the Martyr 'Ali 'Abbas group attacked the Al-Qasimiyah post with rockets and automatic weapons. The group clashed with enemy forces for some time and ambulances and helicopters were seen arriving to evacuate casualties. The number of casualties could not be determined as the occupation forces, as usual, cordoned off the area and implemented wide-scale searches for the attackers. However, the members of the group returned safely to their bases.

The Martyr Humani Humani group today carried out an attack against a Lahd militia post at the Haruf junction, in the Al-Nabatiyah District, using rockets and automatic weapons. The post received direct hits. Militiamen manning the post opened indiscriminate fire at Haruf village in response. Meanwhile, the occupation forces in Ansar shelled the Al-Khara'ib area. The losses are still unknown.

Convoy Attacked in Tyre

NC300722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] According to security sources, national resistance fighters detonated an explosive charge within a column of Israeli military vehicles in the Al-Buss area in Tyre at 0805 this morning. Eyewitnesses report that one vehicle was destroyed and another was damaged. The enemy's casualties are not known. The occupation forces surrounded the area and opened fire after having cut off the roads leading to the area.

Patrols Attacked in South

NC301738 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Lebanese national resistance forces conducted the following operations against the occupation forces today:

At 1000, resistance fighters attacked an Israeli patrol with rockets and automatic weapons near Jall al-Bahr in Tyre. At 0900, an explosive charge went off by an Israeli patrol near the village of Al-Mansuri. At 0830, an explosive charge went off by a patrol near the Jabal 'Amil Hospital. At 0700, an explosive charge went off near a patrol at 'Ayn Qana Junction. A landmine exploded under an Israeli convoy in Tyre's Al-Buss area. One of the convoy's 10 vehicles, which included jeeps and personnel carriers, burned.

Rockets Hit Intelligence Building

NC010825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Three 107mm rockets were fired at the Israeli intelligence building in Al-Nabatiyah at 0220 this morning, directly hitting it. The Israelis then combed the area with various types of weapons.

ASL Statement Rebuts Politicians' Attacks

JN291322 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Statement by official spokesman for the command of the army of southern Lebanon]

[Text] Recently, some Lebanese politicians have persisted in attacking the ASL [army of southern Lebanon], particularly its commander, Staff Major General Antoine Lahd, trying to harm his person and accusing him of agentry and treachery. The tendencies of these politicians are well known and their domestic and foreign connections are clear. The latest such statements, which were made at random, were remarks made by former President Sulayman Franjiyah at his recent weekly seminar.

The ASL command would have preferred not to be drawn into such cheap vituperations. But to preserve its dignity and that of its officers and soldiers, the ASL command finds it necessary — rather a duty — to recall again the following facts: The ASL is a purely Lebanese force that was established to serve Lebanon, preserve the identity of southern Lebanon, and look after the comfort and security of southern Lebanese citizens. The ASL's commander, officers, and soldiers have dedicated themselves to defending the homeland and its dignity and sovereignty. They also have worked and are still working hard to bring about appropriate circumstances that will allow the Israeli Defense Forces to withdraw from southern Lebanon. This withdrawal actually began on 16 February and is expected to be completed within the next few months.

The ASL commander wishes that all sides and leaderships that are attacking him and accusing him of agentry and treachery would work, like him, to liberate Lebanese land from any non-Lebanese military force that is present in these leaderships' areas of influence. Making accusations is an easy and cheap method to which we will not resort. We will let history judge who has been an agent and traitor and who has worked and sacrificed in the service of Lebanon.

Al-Asad Receives Written Message From Gorbachev

JN301030 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad yesterday received a written message from Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU, dealing with bilateral cooperation between Syria and the USSR and its future development, and the strong existing relations between the two countries.

Al-Asad Congratulates New Greek President

JN301355 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a congratulatory cable to Christos Sartzetakis, the new president of Greece, on the occasion of his election and swearing in. The president wished him success and expressed his confidence that the ties of friendship and cooperation between Syria and Greece will continue to grow and prosper in the coming years. He wished the friendly Greek people continued prosperity.

Further on Polish Parliamentary Delegation Visit

uf subheadReceived by Khaddam

JN301246 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] At 1100 today Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the Polish Sejm delegation led by speaker Stanislaw Gucwa. The discussion dealt with the situation in the area and Europe and the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Meets People's Assembly Group

JN311426 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus — The speaker of the Polish Sejm, Stanislaw Gucwa, confirmed his country's support and backing for the wise and courageous policy adopted by Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. He also praised the just struggle waged by the Syrian Arab people in confronting imperialism and Zionism, and their aggressive and expansionist plans.

This came during the second and final session of talks which was held today between the People's Assembly delegation, led by its speaker, Mahmud al-Zu'bi, and the Polish Sejm delegation led by speaker Stanislaw Gucwa. The Polish ambassador in Damascus also attended the talks.

During the talks, Gucwa expressed his pleasure and that of the delegation accompanying him for this fruitful and successful visit during which he saw the old and modern cultural sights in Syria and became acquainted with Syria's accomplishments on all levels under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. Gucwa expressed his appreciation for the successful meetings and talks that the delegation held with high ranking party and state officials, which enabled the delegation to become acquainted with much information that enriched their experience of the area's problems and the Syrian Arab country's stands toward them. People's Assembly speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi then hailed relations between the two countries and the signifiance of the Polish Sejm delegation's visit in supporting and developing these relations. He also hailed the Polish people's struggle against imperialism and appreciated their stands toward the just Arab causes.

During the talks, ways of developing relations between the two countries, especially on the parliamentary level were reviewed. The two sides agreed on the importance of meetings and visits, exchanging information and experience, and coordination on the various issues of mutual benefit. Various international issues were reviewed, especially those relating to the Middle East and Europe. Points of view were identical on all issues discussed.

Confers With Al-Asad

JN311823 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received the Polish delegation led by Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa at 1800 today. People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi attended the meeting. Gucwa conveyed the greetings and best wishes of Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, secretary general of the Polish United Workers Party and premier. The president accepted these greetings and wishes and asked the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to Chairmen Jablonski and Jaruzelski and to the friendly Polish people. The talks revolved around the international situation and developments in the region and Europe. Gucwa expressed the delegation's satisfaction with the outcome of its visit to Syria and described it as positive, useful, and fruitful. Gucwa said Poland evaluates with great respect Syria's efforts to unify the Arab countries around the slogan of liberation and political and economic independence. He added that Poland is following with interest developments in the region and Lebanon, and the struggle to give the Palestinian Arab people their national rights; this is because Poland stands with Syria in the one front that is hostile to imperialism and racism.

The president expressed to the guest delegation Syria's appreciation for the stance that the Polish people and leadership are taking toward the Arab struggle against imerialism and Zionism. He said: Those who draw up plots that are hostile to the socialist countries are likwise drawing up plans that are hostile to countries with socialist trends. Through their plots, they endeavor to destroy the national independence of people of the world from embarking on the economic and social path of their choice. Their ultimate aim is to force all of us to live under the umbrella of U.S. imperialism. The president said: Israel has expansionist ambitions in the region. It is receiving the most sophisticated weapons and most advanced technology as well as funds and political support from the United States. It is our duty to mobilize all that we can to confront this threat. The president affirmed Syria's determination to vehemently confront attempts at aggression, expansion, and hegemony by relying on our own strenth and our masses' readiness to make sacrifices. We also rely on backing and support from our friends, led by the USSR and the socialist states.

The president noted that our internal situation allows us to successfully resist all the pressures that are being put on us. Nobody can impose on us any line that we reject, any line that is different from that which we have chosen of our own free will.

Gambian President, ICO Official Visit Damascus

JN301912 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Dawda Jawara, Gambian president and chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee, who arrived in Damascus today, and Sharif al-Din Pirzada, ICO secretary general. Attending the meeting were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Gambian External Affairs Minister Lamin Jabang, and Gambian Ambassador in Jeddah Omar Jah.

Depart From Damascus

JN311200 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus — Dawda Jawara, Gambian president and chairman of the Islamic Good Offices Committee and Sharif al-Din Perzada, ICO secretary general and the delegation accompanying them left Damascus today following a 2-day visit. During this visit, President Jawara and Pirzada held talks with President Hafiz al-Asad on the situation between Iraq and Iran.

Greek Minister Arrives in Damascus 31 Mar

JN311935 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Damascus — Greek Transportation [as heard] Minister Papadonikolakis arrived in Damascus today at the head of an official delegation on a 2-day visit to Syria to inaugurate the new link of the Greek airlines, Olympic, between Athens and Damascus and its use of Damascus airport for the first time for regular flights. In a statement to a SANA correspondent, the Greek minister expressed his pleasure with inaugurating this line to Damascus which constitutes, along with the existing Syrian line to Athens, a strong bridge for the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He also stressed Greece's support for just Arab causes as a loyal and sincere friend of our Arab people.

Commentary Criticizes Jordan, U.S. 'Agents'

JN291903 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, the U.S. Administration has invited its agents and followers in order to assign each one of them a role in laying down the foundations for the phase that the U.S. secretary of state has talked about. King Husayn is preparing to go Washington, and Ja'far Numayri and Tariq 'Aziz have preceded him there. The Jordanian king is trying to achieve what the president of the Camp David regime failed to achieve: to force the United States to support the Amman agreement and the Egyptian interpretation of it.

Although the Jordanian king is armed with 'Arafat's concessions — in terms of abandoning the PLO, its national charter, and the Palestinian cause — this weapon in the Jordanian hand will not make the United States closer to its Arab allies than it is to Israel. Therefore, what will those who have made Washington their Mecca talk about, if they have nothing to offer except further concessions and humiliation? They can only utter the word yes, which is the only word that they are permitted to articulate — whether they are at the Reagan table or inside their palaces and barracks that defend them. The Jordanian foreign minister answered this question by announcing that the United States will not withhold arms to his regime as long as his Jordanian regime does not hesitate to work under the U.S.patronage, to carry out its plans, or to enter directly into its strategy that is hostile to the Arab hopes and aspirations.

What is the need for the Jordanian arms, if it implicitly recognizes Israel and thus ends hostility with it? If the Jordanian minister did not reveal the whole truth, the U.S. President has explained it. The United States is in a race with time, in order to use all available means to impose its hegemony on the Arab region. The United States is gathering those Arab rulers around it in order to make them its reserve in the battle that the U.S. Administration considers inevitable.

If we take into consideration the U.S. National Security Council chairman's call to use military force against the Arab regimes that reject the U.S. course and behavior, the reason for supplying the Jordanian regime with arms, supporting the Iraqi regime, and concluding a strategic alliance with Israel becomes clear. Since those capitulationist U.S. agents have been placed in a position supporting and backing the U.S. National Security Council chairman's call, the United States has found in 'Arafat and his leadership a means of striking at the Palestinian people's movement — whether in fragmenting the PLO and its establishments or in giving Jordan the political weapon it has long been seeking.

In view of these facts, the dimensions of the next Arab battle become clear — a battle not only with the United States, but also with those agents U.S. diplomacy regards as effective parties because of their blatant conspiratorial roles.

As the leader of the Arab struggle, Syria realizes that the pilgrims to the U.S. White House are primarily concerned with toppling the Arab liberation movement. This is because the success of their schemes is guaranteed only if the Arabs lose their strength and will, represented by the strong will of this steadfast country. Syria also knows that the renegade regimes in the Arab capitals of darkness are only concerned with carrying out their orders, and that their alleged national commitment ended in Camp David, the Amman agreement, and in waging the war of death and madness in the Gulf. Because of all this, Syria has prepared itself to be the guarantor of the Arab homeland and Arab rights. Therefore, Syria has strengthened its political stand, which is committed to its firm pan-Arab ideology, by making the strategic balance a means of achieving the goal.

The United States, as described a few days ago by the chairman of the U.S. National Security Council, is a great asset for the Arab liberation movement, making the result of any U.S. moves uncertain as long as Syria rejects them and insists on foiling them. [sentence as heard] Thus, Syria is the target of all these moves, the U.S. tools, and the implied threats in the statements made by the U.S. Administration and its agents. However, the United States has made another mistake. The 'Arafatist weapon has been defeated in front of the Palestinian people by the fall of the claim that 'Arafat is able to destroy the Palestinian phase and to topple its fighting rifle. [sentence as heard] The same can be said of the Jordanian king. We do not think that this king is any more able that his counterpart at the head of the Egyptian authority to convince the United States that its interest is with the Arabs and not with Israel. For all of that, Syria will remain strong and its stands more capable of reversing the results and destroying the conspiratorial schemes, so that Arab rights remain the victorious — no matter how many conspirators there are.

Peres Discusses Relations With Arab Neighbors

TA311829 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on weekly newsreel by political correspondent Me'ir Kohen in the television studio on 31 March — recorded in Hebrew]

[Text] [Kohen] Mr Prime Minister, this week marked 6 years since the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt. As is known, since you entered office, you have made great efforts to improve relations with Egypt. Despite this, no significant change has yet occurred in the relations. Why is this?

[Peres] I must admit that not everything can be settled overnight. The matter of fostering relations is like tending a garden. It is not a 1-time task. Relations are affected by political seasons; you have to water and take care of them, but I have certainly not despaired. Yesterday, somewhere else, I said that when we began negotiations with Egypt, the gap between us was as great as the Sinai Desert. Today the gap between us is as small as Tabah.

[Kohen] You said negotiations with Egypt cover all areas of relations between the two countries, and this is not just Tabah. Is that position also accepted by Egypt?

[Peres] It is too soon to judge, but I do not dismiss this possibility. The difficulty in relations between us lies in the fact that we have to concede tangible things, such as land; these are concessions that cannot be changed, such as a concession of land.

For instance, if you place an ambassador and you can recall him, you can send him back. When you return land, you return it. When you improve relations, it is not a tangible improvement, but, again, when you return land, that is something very tangible. I believe the peace is one between nations; between the Egyptian and Israeli nations. I believe that both nations need this very much. I am convinced that the majority of Egyptians, like the majority of Israelis, are convinced that to go back to war would be bloodshed without results.

[Kohen] Mr Prime Minister, regarding President Mubarak's ideas, you have said the yes we said to a direct meeting with us reinforced the no to a meeting in the United States without us. How do you regard the current Egyptian move? Does the initiative exist, or has the move been disrupted?

[Peres] The opening had an impetus. Now, the matter has moved on to a slightly more routine track and it will take longer. I would not describe this as a disruption. I would describe it as a move that must now be looked at in terms of time and as a matter of negotiations.

[Kohen] Israel responded positively to direct negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, on condition that there would be no PLO members in it. The question is, sir, who are the people that could represent the Palestinians who would also be acceptable to Israel?

[Peres] There are very many people in Judaea and Samaria and very many people in Gaza. There are well-known leaders. We are looking for people who really do represent the spirit and desires of the inhabitants of the territories, but without terrorism, without shots, without boycotting Israel, and without the desire to destroy us.

[Kohen] Are those people capable of representing the Palestinians in the absence of political support?

[Peres] That depends on them to a very great extent. It is a matter of courage. Leadership is something that must be taken, and also accepted. I know that many of them want such negotiations. Not only the leaders, but also many of the inhabitants themselves, have become tired of all the postponements, all the rejections, and all the refusals.

[Kohen] Could U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's tour of the area provide an impetus to the peace process, and do you think the United States might propose new ideas, such as speaking with Syria, for example?

[Peres] I would say that Murphy's visit is within the framework of the well-known diplomatic routine, which permits the maintenance of contacts. I do not regard it as a breakthrough, and I would not want to attach too many hopes to it before the time has come. The matter of Syria does not depend on the United States, it depends on Syria, and, in my opinion, Syria has remained a very extremist country. I do not see any possibility of negotiations with it in the near future.

[Kohen] With regard to the situation in Lebanon, within a few weeks the IDF is scheduled to deploy on the international border, in accordance with the Cabinet decision. How will we cope with extremist Shi'ite terrorism, and will it be possible to reach an understanding with the Syrians about the new situation that will be created in Lebanon when we leave?

[Peres] I do not think there is anyone today who can say whether the Shi'ites will or will not continue and increase their terrorism after we evacuate Lebanon. In my opinion, the Shi'ites have their own problems. They are conducting two wars at the same time. On the one hand, they want to turn Lebanon into a Shi'ite country, in contrast, let us say, to a Druze or Christian country, and so they are using terrible violence. The second thing is that among the Shi'ites themselves there is competition for the leadership. This is also causing a polarization. So, I do not think an expert exists who can tell you whether or not we will be confronted with an increase in terrorism.

[Kohen] Sir, with regard to Syria, what will happen when we leave Lebanon?

[Peres] I believe the Syrians know about Israeli sensitivity, security sensitivity, and I believe they have not come to the conclusion that they can beat Israel. Therefore, I tend to think the Syrians will work within parameters that will not cause an escalation or a threat to themselves.

[Kohen] Mr Peres, the Cabinet decision to leave Lebanon speaks of the establishment of a security zone with IDF backing. Is it clear today what the nature of that strip is, and how the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] can be incorporated in it?

[Peres] I think the picture is clear. The previous time, too, the security strip was actually a combination of the Good Fence, on the one hand, and local forces on the other. Of course, if terrorist bases are established, the IDF will work against them unhesitatingly. Opposed to the terrorists in the past, and in the future also, the ASL has been a force built up in the field, from the inhabitants, and it is a force that will try to guarantee the inhabitants' safety. Israel decided to leave Lebanon of its own free will.

In general, I would say the problem is not to go to war, except when you have no alternative, and to quit a war when you have the alternative. No alternative means only when you are attacked. There is an alternative; we do not want to conquer other people.

[Kohen] Sir, what is Israel's position on UNIFIL's deployment? As is known, Lebanon is working for UNIFIL soldiers to enter the area of southern Lebanon.

[Peres] Objectively, UNIFIL could have two tasks: one, as a buffer force between, let us say, the south and the north, between the local forces in the south and the raging forces in the north. Second, a UNIFIL force could act as some form of defense for the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. In southern Lebanon, I do not see any real role for UNIFIL.

[Kohen] In other words, will Israel oppose such an idea?

[Peres] Israel will express its view that there is no need for such a force in southern Lebanon.

[Kohen] As for relations between Jews and Arabs inside Israel, yesterday Land Day passed in a relatively calm atmosphere compared with what happened in previous years. Do you think this has any connection with the new policy toward the Arabs of Israel?

[Peres] I am not prepared to justify violence, in any situation, but if there really has been an improvement, and it was expressed yesterday, in Land Day, I really am pleased. I think the Arabs of the State of Israel, who are citizens in every sense of the word, have been invited to an equal and honorable dialogue. We want to regard them as citizens with equal rights, who feel themselves to be far from any abasement, any repression, any discrimination.

They are citizens of Israel in every sense of the word and that is how we will treat them. I am certainly inviting our Arab citizens to a full, open dialogue. I am also sure it will be fruitful.

[Kohen] Mr Peres, the government, headed by you, is trying to change its policy toward the Israeli Arabs, as has been expressed by the elimination of the Office of the Adviser on Arab Affairs. Can we, above and beyond that move, speak about a new policy?

[Peres] I would say we have all witnessed a stage in the maturing of relations between Jews and Arabs. We have all matured. Some of us have even become old and we cannot behave like small children. The intention is not only to eliminate the post of adviser on Arab affairs, but to incorporate Arabs and Druze in the decisionmaking establishment, so that they can express their views before decisions are made, and I am certain this is a development in the right direction.

[Kohen] Regarding Judaea and Samaria, the Cabinet approved several steps to improve the quality of life in the territories. We have not yet seen any results from these steps. We have not heard about any new bank, we have not heard about a hospital, and the mayors have not yet been replaced. What is your reaction?

[Peres] My reaction is that when you discuss a bank, the government can provide a license. It cannot establish the bank. The license has been granted. When you are discussing hospitals, the government can give permission for a hospital to be built. It does not build hospitals in places suggested by the entrepreneurs in this field. What was the third example?

[Kohen] The replacement of the mayors.

[Peres] We have announced that we are prepared to replace the IDF officers, who are currently acting as mayors in four municipalites, four towns, by local inhabitants, if we reach an understanding on suitable candidates.

[Kohen] One last question, in conclusion: This week marked 6 months since the establishment of the national unity government. Would you say that this government has realized the hopes pinned on it?

[Peres] Before the government was established people said it could not be established. After the government was established, people said it would be incapable of making decisions. Now, after it has been in existence for 6 months, people say it has not made enough decisions.

So we can see that the hopes were not sufficiently far-reaching and the results were a little better.The government was established, made very thorough decisions concerning Lebanon, the territories, and the economy, and I hope we will continue to make correct decisions that will change both the situation and the atmosphere in Israel and abroad.

[Kohen] Can the government also take upon itself political initiatives?

[Peres] Beyond any shadow of a doubt. I think that, for instance, our withdrawal from Lebanon is a political initiative. I think that the change in the policy toward the territories is a political initiative. I think the way in which we reacted to President Mubarak's proposal was a political initiative.

[Kohen] And to enter into negotiations with Jordan?

[Peres] The government is united in its willingness to open negotiations with Jordan. I do not know what will happen after the negotiations begin. It may very well be that differences of opinion will be revealed, but, in the first stage, the answer is unequivocal and positive.

[Kohen] Thank you very much.

Peres Agrees to Land in Exchange for Peace

JN310747 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
0530 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres made an exclusive statement to *AL-QUDS* newspaper which is published in East Jerusalem this morning in which he expressed his agreement to the idea of returning land for comprehensive peace. He affirmed his willingness to unconditionally negotiate whether with a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation, a Jordanian delegation, or Palestinian delegation in the search for an immediate peaceful settlement or a gradual settlement.

[Words indistinct] this statement which was published on the front page of *AL-QUDS* this morning. We are eager to open all scopes before every intention for a peaceful solution. We hope that we will find the suitable solution. Peres added that he deeply respects and admires King Husayn. However, he said he was not happy with the steps the Jordanian king is taking in his attempt to negotiate with the United States instead of Israel. This is because the peace process should be between Jordan and Israel and not between Jordan and the United States.

To a question on specifying the identity of Palestinians Peres believes could participate in the negotiations, the prime minister said they are those Palestinians who represent the Palestinian people who live in this area. However, they should negotiate without resorting to terrorism. Peres said that he would not try to learn in advance of what is going on in the minds of those Palestinians in terms of ideas and opinions. He said that all he asks is that their pockets should not have any weapons.

To another question on recent statements by the prime minister on the need for Israel not to give up the Jordan Valley, Peres said: We should not start by drawing up maps and stating preconditions before entering any negotiations. He added that preconditions will hamper the process of negotiations which is regarded as an attempt to bring together viewpoints and reduce the gap between the various sides. The prime minister affirmed that if negotiations fail there will be several possibilities including trying to resolve all existing differences between Israel and Egypt.

The prime minister concluded his statement to *AL-QUDS* by noting the government's desire to find a civilized opportunity to sit down at the negotiating table to find a suitable solution, which is badly needed, so that Arab, Israeli, Palestinian, and Jordanian children will enjoy the desired peace.

Peres Considers Changing Stand on Iran-Iraq War

TA290906 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
29 Mar 85 p 1

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Recently the Prime Minister's Office has been considering the possibility of changing Israel's policy vis-a-vis the Iran-Iraq war.

In the past foreign media have reported that Israel has been aiding Iran and selling it military equipment. Among other things it was said that Israel has sold Iran tires for Phantom jets and ammunition for tanks.

It appears that recently Prime Minister Peres has raised new directions of thought according to which Israel should attempt a turn toward Iraq. The new direction is in keeping with the prime minister's comprehensive conception of an Arab bloc which is in the process of consolidation, including Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq.

A hint of the prime minister's new attitude could be gleaned from his reaction to Mubarak's and Husayn's visit to Baghdad. As will be recalled, Peres referred to this visit in positive terms and expressed the hope that it would contribute to advancing the political process.

According to reports appearing in British press, Israel has ceased its arms shipments to Iran.

Peres 'Expresses Shock' on Paris Terrorist Act

TA311433 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] At the beginning of the Cabinet meeting the prime minister expressed his shock about the terrorist act that took place in the Paris movie house. He stressed that the antiterror war will continue with full force everywhere. The prime minister expressed his appreciation to President Mitterrand and the French Government for their overt and covert activities in this matter.

The Cabinet today approved the Boradcasting Authority's budget for 1985. The budget totals 44.2 billion shekels. During the next Cabinet meeting the ministers will raise their reservations concerning the Broadcasting Authority's activity.

New Agreement on Economic Package Deal Signed

TA291629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Less than an hour ago an agreement on the new package deal was signed. Our correspondent Tzahi Noga comments that, according to the agreement, prices will soon be increased at a rate that has yet to be decided. This will be followed by a price freeze for 2 months. At the end of the freeze, prices will again be increased, followed by another 2-month freeze.

The Histadrut secretary general has told our correspondent that he hopes this agreement will lead to real stability in the economy.

The finance minister expects dismissals and has promised to step up the fight against the black market.

The manufacturers' representative said that, in the current circumstances, the formulation achieved is the only one that is good for the entire economy.

Approved by Cabinet

TA311242 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1237 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] In Jerusalem, against the opposition of Minister Gid'on Pat and with the abstention of Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, the Cabinet approved the amendments to the second package deal. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that 9 of the 12 ministers who spoke on the economic issue demanded that subsidized commodities not be made more expensive before the Passover holiday. It was finally decided to leave the decision on this matter to the finance minister.

Peres Anticipates Economic Improvement

TA311753 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] The prime minister believes that in a few months the inflation rate will be lower than 10 percent. In the coming fiscal year [1 April 1985 to 31 March 1986] the deficit in the balance of payments will decrease by $1.5 billion, and industrial exports will grow by 15 percent, and all of this will entail little unemployment. Shim'on Peres said this during today's Cabinet meeting, in reaction to criticism by ministers about the absence of a clear economic policy.

Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that the finance minister agreed to the ministers' demand for a comprehensive discussion of the economic policy, although, according to Moda'i, there have already been three such discussions.

Moda'i Comments

TA291237 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by economic correspondent Ze'ev Hasper "following the approval of the state budget and the consolidation of the package deal early this morning" — recorded]

[Hasper] Mr Finance Minister, in your opinion will the new agreement ensure the success of the second package deal, or rather the third deal?

[Moda'i] No, this is not a third package deal. The so-called second agreement is alive and well. What we have added to the agreement is the stipulation of a longer freeze period, and perhaps a more important addition is that price increases — should there be any — will be carried out on a particular date that Idetermine.

[Hasper] These changes seem to be reminiscent in certain aspects of the first package deal agreement.

[Moda'i] In terms of the freeze, we are returning to the first package deal which, in that respect, was most successful. The deal's contents, however, are identical to the second package deal agreement.

[Hasper] In terms of the new agreement, it can be assumed that we will succeed in reverting to the level of subsidization on which the budget is based. The Knesset finally approved this budget. Nevertheless, do you believe that we can function with this budget, in light of the deviations that already exist?

[Moda'i] One of the points about which there was much skepticism was whether we would be able to reduce the level of subsidization to that stipulated in the budget. It seems to me that this was finally decided and reinforced this evening. I am not saying that some issues will not require a deviation from a specific budget — for example, the expense of the withdrawal from Lebanon or a possible amendment of the allocations to the sick funds. However, I must say, that if we have managed to remove all doubt regarding subsidies, I can say with certainty that we will not deviate from the overall budget proposal because reserve funds were set up in advance within the budget's general framework. There is some doubt regarding revenues. Here I would like to say that even if there were no doubts — as there are regarding property taxes, to cite an example — we still would not have included, as indeed we did not, all sources of revenue, but only those that appear certain. We did not include in the budget the long list of revenue sources that the State Revenue Administration presented to me; I did not consider them reasonable enough. Take for example all the efforts that will be made within 1 or 2 months to deal with black capital. This is a source of revenue which, according to various assessments, is not insignificant. Not even 1 shekel of it appears in the revenue category in the 1985 budget.

[Hasper] So, then, you are optimistic about not deviating from the budget. Today reports arrived from Washington about a document, formulated by the two professors who visited Israel, which includes ten points, among them a monetary anchor, a devaluation, and so on. Do you know anything about this document?

[Moda'i] No, I know nothing about such a document. Naturally, I know about the contents of the talks we held with the professors. I would like to say in no uncertain terms that a monetary anchor is something which we also are seeking, but which has more to do with the volume of credit than with merging the exchange rates or what you call devaluation....

[Hasper — interrupting] Or Patamization [process whereby bank deposits are linked to the U.S. dollar as a hedge against inflation]?

[Moda'i] Yes, or Patamization. I would like to make it clear that our current plan does not provide for a devaluation, even if such a move appears in a document — which I also heard about today — that was published or leaked in Washington. The budget does not include any change in our obligation to protect public savings. What the budget does include are landmarks regarding budget cuts, subsidies, the volume of credit, and perhaps even devaluations that we have already pinpointed. There was some disruption in our plans for devaulations. After all, we had announced what the anticipated consumer price indexes would be in the coming months. [as heard] I hope the amendments approved tonight will put us back on the right path.

Prices To Rise 1 April

TA311751 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] The prices of all commodities and services in the economy will go up by an average of 7 percent tomorrow morning, and the prices of subsidized goods will go up by 10 to 20 percent. The industry and trade minister will issue an order tomorrow stipulating maximum prices for about 400 products. A price increase of 8 to 20 percent was determined for 37 of the 400 products. Bread will go up by 15 percent; Sabbath bread by 20 percent; cooking oil by 10 percent; margarine by 18 percent; milk products, frozen meat, chicken, and eggs by 20 percent.

Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that Minister Moda‘i explained that it is absolutely necessary to increase the prices immediately due to the manufacturers' demands. The Finance Ministry says these are moderate price increases because of the upcoming Passover holiday. The subsidy for those food commodities whose prices will go up tonight will now be up to 105 percent, while some commodites will not be subsidized at all. The rate of subsidy for water is already low, while fuel is not subsidized, and therefore the time lag in abolishing the subsidies will be cut short. Public transportation fares will soon go up by about 20 percent. The new prices will be frozen for 2 months.

Finance Official Rejects U.S. Dictates

TA290945 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
29 Mar 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Washington by Tzvi Bar‘el]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Administration does not intend to recommend next week that Israel be given emergency aid, and will wait until the Israeli Government makes decisions on implementing the steps recommended by Professors Herbert Stein and Stanley Fischer, members of the joint economic committee. The United States claims that the steps were consolidated in coordination with ‘Imanu‘el Sharon, the Finance Ministry director general, and were then submitted for Peres and Moda‘i to study.

Stein's and Fischer's recommendations call for, among other things, anchoring the Bank of Israel's independence in legislation, passing a law on nondeviation from the budget, periodic examination of budgetary deviations and correcting them as soon as possible, decreasing the amount of credit in the economy by approximately 20 percent, adjusting the rate of the shekel and its devaluation to the European currency basket, setting periodical target dates for examing state income, as well as several recommendations regarding the technical side of supervising the implementation of these steps.

The *HA'ARETZ* economic affairs correspondent adds: Dr ‘Imanu‘el Sharon, the Finance Ministry director general, issued the following reaction yesterday: The United States will not dictate to Israel its economic policy. The two professors who examined Israel's economy on behalf of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz have not recommended a devaluation, sanctions on deviations from subsidy cuts, or linking the shekel to the monetary anchor of the U.S. currency or European currencies.

Israeli Killed in Al-Birah; Arabs Questioned

TA311930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] An Israeli has been murdered in the central market in Al-Birah. Al-Birah and parts of Ramallah have been placed under curfew, as security forces search for the killer. Jerry Cheslow reports:

Zalman Abolnik, of the settlement of Hadasha near Giv‘on, was shopping in the Al-Birah market. A man ran over and shot him in the head at pointblank range with a 9 mm pistol. Abolni, who was an Israeli civilian employee of the Al-Birah Municipality, fell to the ground. An Israeli patrol passed by almost immediately and summoned an ambulance. The 52-year-old Abolnik was raced to Ramallah Government Hospital, but, because of his critical condition, he was then rushed to Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital, but died on the way. Security forces immediately clamped a curfew on all of Al-Birah and parts of neighboring Ramallah. They took dozens of local Arabs in for questioning; so far, there are no reports of progress in the investigation. The incident occurred just meters away from where an Israeli soldier, Aharon Avidan, was killed in almost exactly the same way 2 months ago.

The commander of Israeli forces in Judaea and Samaria vowed that the IDF would do everything within its power to protect all Israelis in the territories, but he said, like within the green line, the army cannot protect everyone everywhere. He expressed confidence that sooner or later the murderer will be caught. The secretary of the Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samaria, ‘Odni‘el Schneller, blamed slack security policy for the killing. The council will meet shortly to decide what action to take.

Sharon Reacts

TA311849 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Interveiw with Industry and Trade Minister Ari‘el Sharon by Yitzhaq Golan and Yosef Lapid in the radio studio in Jerusalem — live]

[Excerpt] [Golan] Good evening Mr Minister. We have learned of the murder of a settler in Judaea and Samaria, Zalman Abolnik, who was shot in the head at short range near the central bus station in the heart of the Al-Birah market. What is your reaction to this?

[Sharon] I view this as a very grave incident. We are here, of course, faced with the personal tragedy involved with each such victim, but there is something more to this, in my opinion. I think we must make it clear that we do not intend to get out of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip. I believe that the lack of clarity that exists on this contributes to a deterioration in the security situation, and every possible measure should be adopted. I am not referring only to military measures. We have an extraordinary army and extraordinary security services. They know what measures should be adopted. I am talking about political and settlement moves.

[Golan] When you talk of political moves, are you referring to extending Israel's law to the territories?

[Sharon] I would not suggest that we do so today, nor did I do this in the past. I am talking of creating faits accomplis in the area, such facts as will make it absolutely clear that Israel will continue to hold onto these areas forever.

[Lapid] Do you not think that what happened in Lebanon taught them that if they shoot at us and kill us, we will run away?

[Sharon] As Jewish people we have existed for 3,700 years, and we still exist, in renewed settlements in Eretz Yisra'el, not to mention the fact that there has been uninterrupted Jewish settlement here during the 2,000 years of the diaspora. Today we are talking of a renewed, 100-year-old settlement here. I believe that our neighbors have already learned we do not run away, and that it is impossible to drive us away by acts of terror and murder. It is vagueness that exists in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza today, political vagueness. We should make things clear, and today this is possible only through the creation of facts: expanding Jewish settlement, reinforcing it, establishing industrial plants and schools, enlarging the road system, building water and electricity projects necessary to serve both the Jewish and Arab populations living there. In any event, it should be clear that there is no way Israel will leave these territories.

[Lapid] You are saying we do not flee. We are fleeing, we are escaping from Lebanon, as quickly and forcefully as we can. They see this, they read our newspapers, they hear our politicians, and they understand that if they manage to kill a certain number of Jews per week, this will bring about a public opinion in favor of our leaving the area. Does this not encourage what is taking place in Judaea and Samaria today?

[Sharon] As for what they read, I can only appeal to you, as representatives of the communications media, to change the words that are written and published. Not all politicians are similar but there are no differences of opinion regarding the departure from Lebanon. Therefore, any attempt to say that some in the Cabinet want to continue to hold onto Lebanon is one of the libels used by the communications media. At the same time, not everybody expresses himself the same way, and there is no doubt that the atmosphere that was created following the outbreak of the Peace for Galilee war over 2 and 1/2 years ago contributed to impairing the conception of Israel's deterrence. I believe that what happened not only caused harm during the war itself, during its most difficult days, but also caused harm that we will be unable to overcome for many years to come. Why was that? The objective was to achieve internal political profits.

PLO Leaders' Detention Demanded

TA311948 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] The Council of Jewish Settlements in Judaea and Samaria has demanded that the government effect a complete change in the security policy. The council has demanded that dozens of PLO leaders in the Ramallah area be detained tonight, and that the Al-Najah University be closed. The council says that the ideology for murder emanates from the government. It adds that the Israeli Government must immediately set up another settlement in the territories which will be an answer to the act of murder. The council calls on the Jewish population not to attack innocent Arabs with weapons.

The Netivot Shalom [Paths of Peace] and 'Oz Veshalom [Strength and Peace] Movements condemned the murder, and called on peace seekers among both Jews and Arabs to cooperate in the attempt to achieve peace. Yitzhaq Shamir, the vice prime minister and foreign minister says the murder in Ramallah is very grave. According to Shamir, Israel has established facts in Judaea and Samaria, and nothing will deter it or alter its decision to continue to be present and live in Judaea and Samaria.

Rabin Views Al-Birah Shooting, Lebanon Withdrawal

TA010711 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The defense minister said that the security forces will do everything to find the Al-Birah assassins and punish them. Yitzhaq Rabin said that the searches carried out in 30 villages in Lebanon wrought havoc on the terrorists' operations, but were still not enough to annihilate terrorism altogether. Rabin participated yesterday in the jubilee anniversary of Kaduri [agricultural school] and our correspondent Hayim Hecht intreviewed him there:

[Begin recording] [Hecht] The murder in Al-Birah is a terrible personal tragedy, Minister Rabin said, but although this is the second murder case in the same place, he does not believe this constitutes a shift in the state of security in Judaea and Samaria:

[Rabin] I think this is a despicable and foul murder. We will do everything to search for, find, and punish the assassin. This is the second incident in the area in the past few months in which murder was committed, probably by one individual. This makes finding him more difficult.

[Hecht] In the next few weeks, we will terminate the affair of our involvement in Lebanon; this was a war teeming with basic errors. Rabin promised: We will not return to that place.

The inhabitants of southern Lebanon actually asked for the searches, also known as the crackdown, the defense minister said. We told the entire world that we are leaving their country, while they cooperated with terrorist squads and stepped up their attacks against us.

[Rabin] In those search operations, which covered some 30 villages, no Israeli soldier was killed and only two sustained slight injuries. I believe that these operations helped us find the largest arms caches, and sabotaged their operations. They would doubtlessly have perpetrated more acts had we not engaged in this activity.

[Hecht] Minister Rabin is well aware of the fact that the reports by the foreign media covering the searches in the Shi'ite villages turned world public opinion against us. Rabin said the media are looking for even a single incident of a child or a woman killed by an Israeli bullet in order to concoct juicy news items . However, the fact that no such incident could be pointed to is an unbelievable achievement, and a medal of honor to the IDF's moral standards.

IDF Soldier Killed, Others Wounded in S. Lebanon

TA301909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] An IDF soldier was killed and two other soldiers were wounded this morning in two incidents that took place in southern Lebanon. The family of the casualty was notified. The IDF spokesman has reported that in the incident occurring near Al-Duwayr an IDF patrol encountered a terrorist squad. An IDF soldier was killed in the exchange of fire, and another was wounded and taken to the hospital. Two armed terrorists were also killed in the incident, and searches held revealed two bombs ready for activation and intended for the roadside. As we said before, the casualty's family has been notified.

In the other incident, in the vicinity of Tyre, a roadside bomb was activated against an IDF patrol. An IDF soldier sustained slight injuries and received treatment on the spot.

Head of Jewish Community in Beirut Kidnapped

TA312012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Excerpt] The head of the Jewish community in Beirut, Yitzhaq Sason, was kidnapped by unknown people this afternoon. A Beirut police source said this to an AFP correspondent. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that a similar report was broadcast on Radio Monte Carlo. This is the fourth Jew kidnaped in Beirut over the last 24 hours.

Arabs Celebrate Land Day With Parades, Rallies

Disturbances Noted

TA301429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] An Israeli lady in a car was hurt by glass shards following a stoning incident in Qalqilyah. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the security forces imposed a curfew on the area. There were several attempts in Judaea and Samaria to effect a commercial strike this morning, but the businessmen refused to cooperate and many Israelis could be observed shopping in Nabulus. In some places, the security forces detained instigators and stone throwers. On the other hand, there was a complete business strike in East Jerusalem, but this afternoon the shop owners began to open their stores.

The Arabs in Isreal are marking Land Day today with two parades and three regional rallies: in Sakhnin in the Galilee, in Al-Taiyibain the Triangle, and in Rahat in the Negev.

Sakhnin Rally Detailed

TA301609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Thousands of Arabs from Nazareth and the Galilee villages participated in the rally in Sakhnin, flying banners and shouting slogans in support of the PLO and a Palestinian state. The head of the Sakhnin local council, Muhammad Ghanayim, called on the Arab world to unite around the Palestinian problem. At the same time, our correspondent Yo‘el Dar reports that the Land Day events in the north passed without any special incident.

Negev, Galilee Hold Rallies

TA301723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Scuffles involving RAKAH activists and people from the Progressive List for Peace broke out on the grandstand at the Land Day rally in the Bedouin town of Rahat in the Negev. Our correspondent Efrat Ben-Horin reports that the rally was attended by approximately 300 people, only a minority of whom were residents of Rahat. In Al-Taiyiba in the Triangle the regional central rally ended this evening. Our correspondent Bassam Ja‘bar reports that Arab Knesset members, heads of local councils, and members of the Sons of the Village Movement addressed the crowd. All the speakers rapped the government's policy toward the Arab population.

'Massive Security' Ensures Quiet

TA301937 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Jerusalem, 30 Mar (ITIM) — "Land Day" passed in relative quiet in Judaea, Samaria, and East Jerusalem. Al-Najah University in Nabulus was closed following a decision by its administration since very few students arrived for school. There was a general commercial strike in East Jerusalem this morning, but around noon the shopowners inside the city walls started to open up for business. The Jerusalem police detained a 25-year-old youth suspected of inciting the shopowners to remain closed. Several Palestinian flags were also hoisted, and the security forces made sure they were summarily removed.

Police as well as Border Police and large units of the Civil Guard were on active duty in Jerusalem. A command post was set up in the Old City Station, Commanded by Deputy Commander Hayim Elbaldes, the commander of the district. Security forces believe that the relative quiet that prevailed on Land Day was achieved also thanks to the massive presence of security forces in the urban centers.

Shops Closed in E. Jerusalem

TA300929 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] There is a complete commercial strike in East Jerusalem on the occasion of Land Day. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that no disturbances have been reported so far.

Youths in Bethlehem threw stones at the local police station. The policemen fired shots in the air and dispersed them. Leaflets were circulated in Nabulus last night, calling for a complete strike, but commercial life there is proceeding normally. Classes at the Al-Najah University and several other schools were canceled today, upon the instruction of their boards of directors.

Land Day Trends Analyzed

TA302050 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Interview with Dr Yosef Ginat, special Arab affairs adviser to Minister 'Ezer Weizman, by Gil Sadan, in the studio — live]

[Text] [Sadan] As we have seen, today's Land Day events were apparently largely influenced by 'Ezer Weizman's offensive with smiles, such as the favorable attitude toward giving up fire range No 9 to the local villagers, and the decision to proclaim Umm al-Fahm a municipality. We have here in the studio with us Minister Weizman's senior adviser, Dr Yosef Ginat. I would like to ask you, Dr Ginat, whether this is merely an impression, or are there here truly deeper processes going on beneath the facade of these two gestures?

[Ginat] In my opinion, it is possible to mention three major reasons for today's events: First is the appeal by public opinion shapers, who are influential figures in the Arab sector, such as Ibrahim Husayn, who is the chairman of the council of [Arab] local councils, and others from various parties, calling on the Arab public not to strike. The decision not to strike was important, and it worked. Second is the determination of all the pertinent bodies to work in concert and to operate in a balanced and moderate fashion. In other words, there was no consensus here to lean toward extremism. This is extremly important: The third reason has to do with what you mentioned in the beginning. I believe that the atmosphere that has recently been created in the Arab sector, and their feeling that they are being accorded greater involvement in matters that are related to them is of prime significance and is manifest in the report you have broadcast as well as in other spheres. We can feel this well in our office in the course of our contacts with the Arabs from the various villages.

[Sadan] You mentioned a trend toward moderation. Is this tactical moderation for the immediate end right now, or is the harbinger of a deep process?

[Ginat] In my opinion we are in the midst of a process. Not enough time has passed yet to prove this in an empirical fashion, but I think we are in the midst of a process, and I would not call it a tactical approach, or situation.

[Sadan] In other words, if certain demands of theirs are met, a situation may arise in which the Arabs of Israel will totally give up the business called Land Day?

[Ginat] I wish, but I think that symbolically they will continue to observe Land Day. This time, too, there was no reason to observe it, especially not this year. Still, I believe the Arabs of Israel in particular will want to express the fact that Land Day remains a framework, but that what we witnessed today will grow even milder so that it will hold only a symbolic significance, but will be devoid of events involving rallies.

[Sadan] You say that the Arabs of Israel are unique. What can you deduce from today's incidents and events on the link between the Arabs of Israel and the Arabs from the territories: Do you share the view that this link is growing stronger?

[Ginat] I do not think this link is growing stronger. I, for one, share the view that there are differences between these two groups. These differences are in fact deepening: It has been 18 years since the 6-day war, and the ties are pretty weak. Empirically, this was proved particularly today, because Land Day was an event that occurred 9 years ago to the Arabs of Israel. The Arabs of the territories could jump on any such bandwagon, and there are sporadic incidents of stone throwing in the territories, and it is nothing new.

The Arabs of the territories could have exploited this day, but what happened was the opposite: Compared to Israel, the incidents in the territories were far worse. [sentence as heard] In Israel, as we saw, it passed quietly and peacefully. Thus the view that maintains that this kind of fraternity between the Arabs of the territories and those of Israel does not exist was shown to be true. I maintain that in regard to the Arabs of Israel, they feel solidarity with the Arabs of the territories, but it does not reach the point of absolute identification with them.

[Sadan] Thank you very much, Dr Ginat.

[Ginat] Thank you.

Further on U.S. Placement of VOA Relay Station

U.S. To Invest $150 Million

TA310826 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 31 Mar 85 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent in Jerusalem]

[Text] The United States plans to invest more than $150 million to set up a relay station in Israel. This emerged during talks on the establishment of the station with U.S. representatives.

The project will be completed within 5 years. More than 100 Israeli workers, mainly technicians and engineers, will be employed at the station. Several dozen workers from the United States will join them. The station will serve the Voice of America, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Europe, all of which broadcast directly to the Soviet Union.

An area of 8,000 dunams will be allocated for the construction of the station, which will be separated from any other populated area by a radius of 50 km. The 'Arava region has been chosen for the station's location. It is assessed that the station will contribute to the development of the area because, among other things, Israeli companies will participate in its establishment.

Disagreements on Supervision

TA310850 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
31 Mar 85 p 4

[Report from Washington by 'Oded Granot]

[Text] A harsh dispute has erupted between the United States and Israel over the contents of broadcasts to be transmitted to the Soviet Union via the Voice of America relay station to be established in Israel. From reports reaching Washington, it appears that the U.S. delegation strongly rejected Israel's demand to supervise the contents of the broadcasts to some extent, in order to ensure that they do not include antisemitic (or anti-Israel) nuances as was the case a number of times in the past with the broadcasts from Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

The Americans are demanding that there be no Israeli supervision of the contents of the broadcasts, whether they are transmitted via the Voice of America, Radio Liberty, or Radio Free Europe which broadcast mainly propaganda programs to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. This subject will be discussed in the next round of talks to be held in Israel. Some U.S. circles believe that the dispute may cause the agreement on the establishment of a relay station to be delayed.

'Good Contacts' With Syria at Sea Conference

TA300539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] A 17-nation conference to clean up the Mediterranean Sea has ended in Marseilles, France. The conference offered an opportunity for cooperation between Syria and Israel, both of whom participated in the meeting. Israel's delegate was Knesset Member Jacques Amir, who said that he had good contacts with Syrian delegate Pierre Salamah. Amir said that, through an intermediary of culture and science, relations can be improved. The countries of the conference pledged swift and effective actions to clean up the Mediterranean, which is threatened with pollution.

MK Sees No Chance of Improving Ties With Egypt

TA291848 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1815 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Interview with Knesset Member Eliyahu Ben-Elisar by anchorman Mikha Limor in the studio — live]

[Text][Limor] Israel's first ambassador to Egypt, and the former head of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Knesset Member [MK] Eliyahu Ben-Elisar thinks there is no chance of a thaw in relations with Egypt at this moment. Mr Ben-Elisar conferred yesterday in Cairo with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and returned early this morning to Israel.

A good Sabbath to you, MK Ben-Elisar. What is the source of your gloomy presentiment now, precisely at a time when there is talk about a thaw in relations with Egypt?

[Ben-Elisar] Well, naturally I would not like people to get the impression that after 2 days in Cairo, my declarations are bombastic and quite strong. Obviously, this is not my intention. Still, the meeting I had with the Egyptian foreign minister was important, although it was not the only meeting; there were others as well. I must say that my impression is that the Egyptians are simply not interested, at this stage, in changing their policy. However, I must at once also remind the people of Israel that peace nevertheless exists, and that this is the important, fundamental, and seminal matter. Personally, I do not doubt for a moment that peace will persist, because this is, of course, not only our desire, but the Egyptians' also, and we must not forget it.

[Limor] So why do you think that they do not want warmer ties?

[Ben-Elisar] I do not think the Egyptians are interested in improving ties with Israel. The situation is convenient for them the way it is. This way they create an atmosphere of pressure on Israel, and they want Israel to make far-reaching consessions — concessions which, to my mind, Israel cannot make — on a number of issues, not only the Palestinian issue, and that includes also bilateral Israeli-Egyptian relations. There, too, I think they want far-reaching concessions. That is why Egypt has no intention of improving ties.

[Limor] Yet the Egyptians have repeatedly declared that once we complete the withdrawal from southern Lebanon their ambassador will return to Tel Aviv and there will be other positive developments.

[Ben-Elisar] Well, good for the one who believes this.

[Limor] Are you saying they said one thing and actually meant another?

[Ben-Elisar] Even then they did not intend to immediately follow up on this condition, and the best proof of this is that when this condition was almost fulfilled, they presented other conditions. The first condition they presented was indeed the one you have just mentioned, but they immediately added Tabah , and additional issues, among them the Palestinian issue, whether it is called by this term or any other. This, basically, is something that can go on for a very long time.

[Limor] So you do not regard your meeting and meetings of many other Israeli statesmen in Egypt as a sign for warming relations?

[Ben-Elisar] Look, I was truly received very warmly, and with great courtesy. I know very many people there, including the current Egyptian foreign minister — I worked with him as far back as 1977, 8 years ago — and others. One minister took me straight from his office to lunch, although this was not planned. In other words, these are truly extraordinary gestures.

[Limor] Well, this sounds good.

[Ben-Elisar] Actually, excellent. I must point out that their hospitality is very cordial and friendly, especially when they are friends or acquaintances. Yet it is necessary to simply distinguish between personal relations, ties, and contacts and policy. I fear very much that a number of Israeli personalities, some of whom are very distinguished, are simply not sufficiently aware. It is always necessary to keep one's eyes open. This is not to say that my eyes are always open, or that they are more open than other people's eyes, but I have had some experience in Egypt, after all.

[Limor] Thank you very much, MK Ben-Elisar, and a good Sabbath.

[Ben-Elisar] A very good Sabbath to you, too.

52 Percent of W. Bank Land Under Israeli Control

TA310554 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Mar 85 p 2

[Report by David Richardson]

[Text] Fifty-two per cent of the land in the West Bank is under total Israeli control through direct seizure or administrative restrictions, according to figures compiled by Meron Benvenisti who heads the Jerusalem-based West Bank Data Base Project.

The methods used by Israel to take control of the land "create the spatial basis for a dual system, segregated on ethnic lines, a patchwork of hostile regions, alienated and severed," warns Benvenisti, who released his findings on Friday. Benvenisti, a former deputy mayor of Jerusalem and an expert on sectarian conflicts, says that the various methods used by the authorities for land seizure and control "interest legal experts only — since the Israeli administration, the Israeli settlers and the Palestinians view them as one interchangeable and indistinguishable system."

The settlement of 'Ofra, for instance consists of 350 dunams of Jordanian Government land, 20 dunams of compulsorily purchased land and 140 requisitioned dunams. Shilo, in Samaria, consists of 740 dunams seized for military purposes, 850 dunams of so-called "state land," and 41 dunams expropriated for "public purposes." A soon to-be-approved master plan for road construction in the West Bank will expropriate another 100,000 dunams. Benvenisti noted. "The road network is designed to bypass Arab population centres and to fragment and dissect Arab settlement regions."

The entire eastern third of the West Bank and considerable parts of the western area have been designated for the exclusive use of Israelis — whether official (closed military areas and firing ranges for instance), communal (nature reserves) or private (settlement). "In this area only Israeli planning and implementation operate based on Israeli standards, interests and national priorities," the study notes. Almost half the seized area has been taken for military purposes which receive the highest priority. Only 7 per cent of the total Israeli region has been designated for housing but this, of itself, is enough to house a population of 800,000 to 1 million settlers. Benvenisti notes that while this process was started under the Alignment governments, it was accelerated under the Likud and particularly in the aftermath of the 1979 Camp David accords with the proposed autonomy scheme.

Such drives to control land are typical of all "settler societies," Benvenisti says "from Algeria to the Cape Colony." In 1947 Jews controlled less than 10 per cent of all Mandatory Palestine. In the 38 years since then the picture has been completely reversed so that now Arabs are left in possession of 15 per cent. Benvenisti argues that the Israeli land seizures might meet the requirements of the law but it is rather in the manner of "rule by law" rather than the "rule of law" since it ignores all principles of natural justice.

Rejecting his critic's arguments that land control measures by themselves are not sufficient, since they can be rescinded as easily as they are imposed, Benvenisti says "this argument ignores the power of land-use planning. Towns and villages and even whole regions can alter their development pattern by a stroke of a planner's pencil, by administrative decisions and site enforcements. Sometimes land control is as powerful an instrument as actual construction."

African Information Ministers Meeting Concludes

EA311755 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0500 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] The third regular meeting of African information ministers ended its 4-day meeting last night after assessing the media's major role in the continent's general development and after passing resolutions on ways of strengthening [its role] and on other international issues.

In line with the aims and objectives of the OAU and the importance of information services, the meeting made an urgent call to OAU members who have not paid their dues to PANA and the All-African Telecommunication Association to do so to ensure the success of these and other major activities.

It also called on countries who have not ratified and signed the PANA agreement and the charter on human rights in Africa to ratify them.

Expressing its support for the implementation of the planned OAU project to establish a radio recording and transmission studio, the meeting called on the OAU secretary general to continue efforts for the realization of that project.

The meeting thanked those member-countries who have given air time to the national liberation movements in the southern part of the continent and called upon others to emulate this example and take similar steps.

The meeting proposed that OAU member-countries exchange radio and tv programs and films to create further understanding among Africans and enable them to follow more events on the continent. It also called on the respective countries' information ministers to form bodies to coordinate this.

With regard to the United States' withdrawal from UNESCO and the decisions taken by other countries to follow suit, the meeting pointed out that it viewed this action as a plan to disrupt the activities that organizations carry out in cooperation with developing countries and the fundamental principles of general cooperation.

In order to increase cooperation in the information sector which fall within the efforts to strengthen Afro-Arab solidarity and cooperation, the meeting proposed that the OAU and the Arab League undertake the necessary studies for the establishment of a joint information order.

The meeting called for the unconditional release of all political prisoners in racist South Africa, including Nelson Mandela.

The meeting reaffirmed the rights of the Palestinian people to return to their country and establish an independent state and expressed its support for the Palestinian peoples struggle against Israel under the leadership of the PLO. It also called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli soldiers from Lebanese territory and for the respect of Lebanon's independence, national dignity, and territorial integrity.

The meeting extended Cheick Ousmane Diallo's term at PANA for 3 months and appointed an interim director general until the November meeting of information ministers in Cairo.

IPU Conference Ends; Resolutions Adopted

AB311100 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] The 73d conference of the Interparliamentary Union, which opened last Monday in our capital, ended yesterday evening. At the closing session yesterday, the parliamentarians heard reports from various commissions on the contribution of parliaments to social progress, disarmament; the role of parliaments in the elimination of poverty, in alleviating of the burden of international debt; and also on famine, desert encroachment, and drought in Africa.

The commission on disarmament stressed the responsibility of parliaments and parliamentarians in the prevention of nuclear war, the halt to the arms race, and the safeguarding of peace. The same commission expressed happiness over the agreement concluded between the United States and the USSR on the resumption of negotiations on issues pertaining to nuclear armament.

On the conflict in the Middle East and the Gulf, the commission emphasized the need for a settlement based on the right of each people to dispose of their territory. Finally, it called on parliaments and governments of all countries to take the necessary measures to urgently convene an international conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with all interested parties, including the PLO, the USSR, and the United States, participating.

Recent events in South Africa did not leave the parliamentarians indifferent; thus, a call was made on all peoples of the world to condemn the massacre of black South Africans by the racist regime during the Langa funeral rites. Finally, the parliamentarians called on developed countries to help countries hit by famine, drought, and desert encroachment to eliminate this plague, and more especially to help them in their development efforts.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech on UK Expulsion Anniversary

LD291136 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1652 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's speech on the anniversary of the British evacuation from Libya at the People's Hall in Tripoli — live]

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers, today we stand here to commemorate the anniversary of the expulsion of the British forces and to greet the brothers and friends who are present with us today to share our commemoration of this anniversary. [applause and chants preventing Al-Qadhdhafi from speaking]

Had it not been for the revolution, the British bases, the American bases, and perhaps air bases of other imperialist powers would have been here until today.

After a long time, the Libyan people, the entire Arab people, and other people in similar situations discovered that the independence gained by most of these countries was independence in name only and was false. There are still other people who mistakenly believe they are independent because they have a flag and a national anthem and are ruled by people of their own. We are sorry to see the people deceived in this way until the present stage when, through constant struggle, many people have advanced through important stages of political development, as kingdoms and republics. Now we are reaching the threshhold of a new era: the era of the masses, the era of jamahiriyahs, of which Libya is the cornerstone. [applause and chants]

Unfortunately, there are still some Arab peoples, if such an expression holds, who deceive the people and make them believe they are independent, as the Libyan people were deceived in the past from the day of the proclamation of their false independence until the proclamation of the revolution.

It was the revolution alone that exposed the truth about the false independence. It was the revolution that exposed the truth about the regime that existed. It was the revolution that exposed the truth that Libya was an American, a British, and an Italian colony. Italian colonialist rule, disguised in civilian clothing, dominated everything. Italian colonialism achieved its objectives in Libya and dominated a large part of its destiny, alongside the American and British bases which turned the whole of Libya into a servant for NATO and imperialist interests.

The Jamal 'Abd al-Nazir Base, where today we are celebrating the anniversary of the expulsion of the British, was called Al-'Adem base even after the revolution. From this base raids were launched on Egypt in 1956. What I want to say is that imperialism left Egypt and concentrated in Libya. Some of the military expelled from the Suez Canal after the revolution in Egypt led by Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, were discovered to have come to Al-'Adem base in Tobruk.

Thus the liberation of Egypt became threatened and perhaps meaningless since another part of the Arab homeland abutting on the borders of Egypt, namely Libya, could welcome these forces which concentrated in it to strike at Egypt again. This is what is happening today.

Today, we are celebrating the day of freedom and the complete purging of part of the Arab homeland of the forces of imperialism, the forces of oppression, and internal exploitation. But the truth is that while we rejoice today, we also are pained to see that these bases which we expelled from Libya are not centered in Egypt. The Americans who were at Wheelus Base are now at Ra's Banas, or whatever they call it, on the Red Sea. You all know what they call it. They are also established at other Egyptian bases. Perhaps the base on the Red Sea is a purely American base.

The Americans we expelled from Libya are now in Egypt. The British we expelled from Al-'Adem base 15 years ago, took part in maneuvers the day before yesterday on the shores of Alexandria, Marsa Matruh, and Al-Sallum — only a short distance away from the Al-'Adem base from which they were expelled.

What conclusion can we draw from this? The conclusion is that the liberation operation was also an act of deception — just like the independence operation. If we believe that, our liberation of part of the homeland — our crouching in it and our drawing of borders for it which only consolidate the imperialist division of the Arab homeland — it means that the falsehood continues, just as the falsehood of independence and freedom becomes a farce just like the farce of independence.

In fact, freedom can only triumph and we feel confident that we have liberated, purged, and retrieved our land, when the whole of the Arab homeland is successfully liberated. Otherwise, there will be no use. We have expelled the British from Libya and we have expelled the Americans from Libya but they have gone to Egypt. Before us, 'Abd al-Nasir expelled the British from Egypt, but they came to Libya and struck at him from Libya. It makes no difference whether they are at Tobruk or at Suez.

Unfortunately, now wide areas of the Arab homeland are being surveyed and prepared to welcome the American Rapid Deployment Forces [RDF]. Day and night, bases extending between the Gulf and the ocean are being prepared for the American RDF.

Following all the immense sacrifices offered by the Arab nation, we find ourselves witnessing a new setback for the cause of freedom in our lands; and imperialism, which we fought day and night, now returns in other forms. [chanting]

Anyway, imperialism may return and may even return to Libya — and not under conditions of a setback to the revolution — but even with the existence of the revolution this could happen. This, in fact, is because there are no guarantees for the freedom of a small area such as Libya in the Arab homeland. Now, this piece of the Arab homeland is actually free both internally and externally. There are no guarantees, however, for its continued freedom, because threats surround it from all sides.

The Arab countries surrounding Libya could be used by the RDF against Libya. Furthermore, a small piece of land with a small people cannot guarantee survival in a world dominated by the large superpowers. We may resist. Even Grenada put up resistance — Grenada put up resistance and confrontation. However, it cannot resist the American forces, which are the principal superpower in the world. [chants] We will resist whenever the colonialists return. But we can only take the decision to die. We cannot decide the end of a superpower, a country like America, when it decides to occupy a country which is free like Libya. Libya may put up resistance and all its people could become martyrs. But there is one thing we are sure of: We can die, and the decision to die lies in our hand. But the enemy may triumph in the end.

Here begins the question of Arab unity, which is an emotional matter and not a slogan raised about extremists or fanatics. In fact, the issue is essential for the survival of the Arab nation on earth and under the sun. The entire Arab nation is equal in number to the people of Nigeria, for example. Can we divide Nigeria into 20 states? Nigeria itself does not accept being divided into 2 or 3 states, not to mention 20 states, kingdoms, republics, amirates, and sultanates. If we unite the Arabs, they will become a state like Nigeria.

Naturally, regionalists and the lackies of colonialism bring up the generations by telling them through schools and national education that this is a Tunisian nation, this is an Algerian nation, this is a Lebanese nation. And they close borders. They serve colonialism. While they are in their capitals they serve colonialism. Curricula are drawn by the traitors, lackies, and agents to serve colonialism. Any child can draw the map of the region in which he lives, but he cannot draw the map of the Arab homeland. This is a simple but an important matter.

However, with our new revolutionary generation and the new revolutionary force, we are trying to rally. We have always rejected failure. We have rejected our failures and we have contempt for the Arab mentality which is represented now by the rulers of the Arab nation, the governments, and the Arab parliaments, and even the classic Arab armies. We announce our contempt and ridicule for government theory — the regional theory on which this division was founded, the theory of oppression and exploitation which leads in the end to subservience. There is no doubt that any regionalist is unable to pave his own way, even in peaceful development. It is impossible to fulfill all the requirements to develop the Arab homeland from each country on its own. They have to ask the colonialists for help, and the colonialist will never solve these problems for you. But you become mortgaged, just like Egypt.

All the capabilities of production in Egypt stopped, and it became mortgaged to the United States. The wheat comes every 3 months to the people of Egypt from America, instead of Egypt exporting wheat to them. Colonialism came in during Al-Sadat's era with the open-door policy. It destroyed the production possibilities in Egypt. Egypt became a consumer market. Hotels were built; luxury cars were around, together with car dealers' offices. But do the peasant, the worker, and the millions of toilers benefit from hotels like the Sheraton, the Hilton? They do not know them nor can they approach them. How does an Egyptian peasant or worker benefit from the Hilton or the Sheraton, or from the Cadillacs or the Mercedes or the Chevrolets? At present, Tunisia, Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Sudan, Iraq, and Egypt — indeed, every state — cannot solve its own problems of development within an Arab framework. We can hardly achieve success in this field in the present age.

The income of the entire Arab nation, of all Arab countries, is less than that of Italy. But they deceive the people, these naive ones whose clothes are smeared with black oil. They tell them: You are rich, you are among the big powers in the world and you are rich. But they are poor and the other countries only trick them. All the overblown incomes of the Arabs, including the black oil, if brought together, become less than the income of Italy.

Revenue today is in the hands of a handful of rulers who use it to buy private planes, private palaces, private trips, and private cars. And so they appear to be rich — even richer than the Italians and Germans. But in fact, the national income of all the Arabs put together is less than the national income of Italy.

As a matter of fact, the issue of unity is one of life and death as far as the Arabs are concerned. Therefore, we must fight for the sake of Arab unity in order to guarantee the freedom of the Arabs over their land and to guarantee an advanced life for them. Whatever we do, without unity we would be ploughing the sea.

Saudi Arabia, the richest oil country, is now zero in everything. If it does produce agricultural produce, it is produced at many times its price. If the world price of a kilo of oranges is 20 piasters, it is produced or sold in Saudi Arabia for 5 dinars, for example. This is a losing deal. Production should be [words indistinct], it should be less than 20 piasters, not 1 dinar — or 2, or 3, or 4. This is a losing operation.

Training, however, is continuing in order to enhance Arab consciousness. The program of agentry, division, treason, the disruption of the Arab nation's capabilities, continues to serve the interests of the forces opposed to this nation which hope to transform this strategic region into a region serving their international conflict and exploiting these capabilities for the good of programs of countries hostile to this nation. Furthermore, the Arab nation is today being subjected to balkanization.

These are diseases which have been afflicting this body. No one could raise the idea of partitioning Lebanon into statelets; Egypt into a Coptic state, an Islamic state, an upper Egypt state, a lower Egypt state or a pharoah state; or contemplate dividing Syria, Iraq, or Algeria if it were not for the weakness of Arab nationalism and the weakness of the nationalist tide.

The revolution has been halted. The Arab body has been drugged and is incapacitated: systems of openness, division, artificial conflicts, and false democracies prevail. One comes up to establish a false parliament; another holds false elections; a third holds false referendums. Thus colonialism became a master in the creation of deceptive dummies. Those who rule the Arab world today are dummies. They are dummies because they are the result of the plots of colonialism in the Arab homeland and the result of the theory of repression and exploitation.

The masses have been stripped of all their potential. These potentials are now in the hands of those forces which consider the masses to be their arch enemy. He who rules is hostile to the masses. Either the masses rule or their enemy rules. How can one person rule in the name of the masses? This is charlatanry. Representation is charlatanry. All those who rule at present dominate the Arab masses and consequently, they are enemies of these masses. This is because they want to dominate the masses.

In order to continue in power, they must withdraw all potential in order to keep the masses weak. They have the power and, consequently, the withdrawing of arms from the masses continues as does the withdrawal of wealth and power. These are used against the masses to consolidate these regimes.

In fact, the Arab regimes have now lost all justification for for their existence, because they are based on a corrupt theory, the theory of repression and exploitation. They are based on the theory of government which has been bypassed by the age of the masses. The Arab rulers today have no excuse or argument in their favor. This is because all their theories spiral [lawlabiyah]; capitulationist, open-door, repressive, and fascist — all have been tried and tested but they could not solve the problems of progress, prosperity, and development, nor did they liberate the Arab land.

The Arabs have been defeated, the people have become shackled, and the rulers are prostrate before America. The rulers run to the American White House to offer allegiance to every new American President across the Atlantic, across the Sea of Darkness, and to disgracefully beg for solutions from him.

This nation's solutions lie in its land. Can any nation go begging for solutions from another nation? What a disgrace these rulers these traitors of the Arab nation who go running to America have recorded. [chants] Naturally, the regimes and the theories on which these Arab regimes are founded have failed. Luckily, the best proof of the failure of these regimes is that they take various forms and colors. But all of them have failed. This proves that all their theories which are based on exploitation and arbitration have failed. There are regimes in existence which have come as a result of military coups — although they claim that they staged a revolution. There are regimes founded on parties, and regimes founded on the plurality of parties, and regimes founded on inheritance. There are regimes founded on sultanates and shaykdoms, and regimes founded on tribalism, family systems, and secular and religious systems. All these have failed.

All the Arab countries now are in the throes of death. They are swinging, all of them. They have failed to solve the problems facing them and consequently they have lost all reason for their existence. There are areas where revolutions against these regimes is imperative. But these revolutions do not bring new regimes in place of the outgoing regimes. For as long as these regimes are based on governments and on governors and governed and government and people, then we are still within the bounds of the theory of oppression and exploitation.

This time the popular revolution should bring the masses in place of these government-based regimes. These characters who have wronged the Arab nation and its name before the world must disappear. These are disgraceful characters. They are the worst people who are now government the Arab nation.

It seems it is now an era of testing and [words indistinct]. They have drugged the masses. They exploited the needs of the masses and their complicated problems and drugged them. They created mirages before the masses. The closer they come to them, the further they go. This is in order to prolong their own lives as long as they can. But we are alerting the Arab masses and we are inciting the Arab masses. We said they were ploughing the sea and writing on the sand and that it was a mirage and harmed the Arab nation.

When we work toward revolution inside any Arab country, it concerns us because this is an internal work. We will never be fobbed off with interference in internal affairs. This is one homeland, one people, and one destiny. [cheers]

We face the danger of balkanization and division of the Arab nation. In addition to this we face the danger of the emergence of sectarianism. All these are diseases which are becoming active because this body is weak. We need dangerous surgery for the Arab nation and for the Arab people in order to recover. This surgery is the comprehensive pan-Arab revolution which will destroy all the false borders and will destroy all the shameful symbols of power and replace them with the Arab people. [cheers]

A country with no regular army and no government [words indistinct] the people, has succeeded in triumphing over the Israelis: Lebanon, the smallest and poorest country, which fortunately has no army nor a government. Thus it has a regime which is most like the jamahiriyah regime. Thus it is a jamahiriyah; every citizen is responsible for defending his homeland. Every citizen can fight the enemy without need to seek permission from the army or from the government. Consequently, the Israelis were driven back. It transpired that the Israelis were cowards. They did not withdraw. They were forced back by the Lebanese.

Countries with huge armies have been defeated. Countries with strong governments, with police machinery which prevent citizens from carrying guns and fighting the enemy, have been defeated. They did not leave Sinai before exacting this humiliation: bringing Egypt to its knees — the stable David. They forced it to betray the cause for which it sacrificed thousands of its sons as martyrs. The Israelis tried to do the same thing in Lebanon. They made the 17 May agreement. But the popular revolution, the popular resistance, which seeks no permission from any army or government and which does not rely on a regular army, succeeded in burning up the 17 May agreement in spite of the Israelis and in spite of the Americans.

The Americans fought for the 17 May agreement with their New Jersey, the biggest destroyer in the world. They used it to strike at Arab people. [chants] America fought to preserve the 17 May agreement so that it could become another stable David.

The Israelis said arrogantly that they would not get out of Lebanon without imposing conditions worse than the conditions of stable David. They were escalating with Egypt as a base, and they wanted to force insults and other humiliating agreements on the Arab nation, one country after another. But they were stopped by the people's revolution and the popular resistance. They were faced by people who are fighting because they want to, and not an army taking orders. They said they would not get out without imposing a new humiliation to be added to the humiliation of stable David which now covers Egypt from head to foot. The Israelis are now running away from southern Lebanon and the world knows they are cowards.

But we are not only reviewing events; we also want to learn. The lesson is that America was kicked out of Lebanon when an individual Arab was able to kill 300 Americans. They made some calculations in the Pentagon, and said: One person in a car full of explosives will die, but 300 Americans will also die. Therefore, we cannot resist this nation. What restored their reason was that when one Arab died, 300 Americans died with him. Before that there were scandals. An Israeli POW from the Israeli regular army was exchanged for 1,000 POWs of the classical Arab army. America regained its reason because of the strikes it received in Lebanon. This is what restored its reason. It withdrew it forces like locusts by helicopters, and some of them had to swim in the sea in order to reach one of the naval vessels. This is America, the superpower! This gives us confidence in ourselves and in the jamahiriyah theory. An armed people will never be defeated, but regular armies are unreliable. [cheers]

Consequently, it is the duty of the Libyan military to train the people in the use of arms so that an armed people may come into being and the regular army may disappear. We cannot confront America with a Libyan regular army, but we can confront it with an armed people. An armed people cannot be defeated. The Israelis went mad, the Americans went mad; they used all their means; they used all their means of total destruction to bring the people of Lebanon to their knees and to humiliate them but they have failed and in the end they have fled from Lebanon.

And so we must learn this lesson and adopt as a rule the jamahiriyah theory and a people's liberation war by an armed people. We will confront Zionism and imperialism with an armed people. As for the regular armies, they left their place in the resistance in humiliation after the defeats they suffered. So many wars were waged by Arab regular armies and the result was defeat. And now here is a the first war waged by a small Arab people with modest weapons, but they defeated the Zionist war machine that brought fear to the Arab regular armies; cease-fire was imposed on these armies after 2 or 3 days because they could not continue the war. The Israelis are now begging the world, saying: We want to stop the fighting, but the armed people say no. There is no end to the fighting.

What is required now is continual resistance from southern Lebanon to the south of Palestine; it must not stop, month after month, year after year, until complete liberation. [applause] Our slogan now, the slogan that we must hold aloft now, is: "Liberation From the South to the South!" Under this slogan we must bring our weapons and our fighting forces, all our dynamic resources into this glorious battle.

As for the Arab rulers, they are also like the classical armies. They have registered their end; they have noted that they have failed, that the governmental system has failed; the Arab rulers of various kinds — from the inheritance to the family and tribe — have failed. Those who says the inherited system is better, have an inherited system; those who say that the presidental, the republican, or the elected system is better, have such a republican system; those who say the sultanate is better, have a sultanate system; those who say shaykhdoms, have got shaykhdoms; those who say a princedom [imarah] is better, thanks be to God has a princedom. All kinds are available; they have all failed. They could not make any progress in development nor in liberation. In the end they run to the American White House and say before the world: Here I am at your service. The place of pilgrimage has become the American White House and not Mecca. This Mecca is a deception but they go to it; it is for simple-minded people. For the Arab rulers their place of pilgrimage has become the American White House.

The rulers have now been exposed, so they must hide. We must now make preparations and incite the Arab masses from the ocean to the Gulf, so that they will bury these rotten bodies living among us, and which brought nothing to the masses but shame and disgrace before the world. These rotten and agent regimes deserve every humiliation and discredit. It is an impudence for these regimes to remain in power after having noted their historic end. They have failed historically on all fronts; they have exhausted what they had; they have no alternative in the face of this failure but to pursue a new phase of taking revenge against the masses. Revenge against the masses has begun in Egypt, in the Sudan, in Iraq, nearly in every part of the Arab homeland. Because the regimes have failed to confront the enemy, they are taking revenge against the masses. It is like a man who fails to solve his problems and turns against his wife; you find him having family problems; he divorces his wife or hits her. This shows that he has problems outside, at work, or somewhere else which he failed to resolve. In fact the Arab rulers are now playing the role of such a man, because they have failed to solve their problems.

By God, the Arab people do not want to be wives to these rulers. It would be a disgrace. I personally have no respect or appreciation for these rulers, except those whom you know and who are in the same trench with us. [chants of support for Al-Qadhdhafi]

On 2 March, the anniversary of the founding of the Jamahiriyah, we proposed unity to the Arab regimes that we believe are competent to engage in unionist action. Meetings began in Damascus last week and they proceeded with difficulty. Now there remains a series of meetings next month for which we wish success. But this will be a test: Even if these regimes which we belive are progressive and competent to engage in unionist action fail to bring about unity between them, then all these regimes should stand together in one line. I hope that the regimes on which we pin hopes will not disappoint us. This would be the failure of the unification of Algeria, Libya, Syria, and the Yemen, alongside the African Arab Union between Libya and Morocco.

We used to support Polisario. In fact, we founded it in 1972: the Popular Front for the Liberation of Al-Saqiyah al-Hamrah and Rio de Oro from Spanish colonialism. In 1972 the Sahara was a Spanish colony, and neither the Arabs nor the Africans nor the Afro-Asians spoke about the Sahara. They did not even know it. Only we knew that part of the Arab land had been occupied by Spain for hundreds of years. This was a shame, and on 11 June 1972 on a platform where the late Boumediene was present I declared. [unfinished sentence as heard] Boumedienne then did not know what the Sahara was, nor what the Polisario was. He did not care when I said that part of the Arab homeland was occupied by Spain, that this was a shame and it must be liberated, and that if Spain did not leave we would form a liberation front. After that speech we formed the Popular Front for the Liberation of al-Saqiyah al-Hamrah and Rio de Oro, whose acronym in Spanish is Polisario. Its leader was (Waliy al-Reguebi), Martyr Waliy al-Reguebi. He was an example of the Arab revolutionary man whom we cherish.

The aim was to liberate the Sahara from Spanish colonialism. The popular liberation war began in the Sahara; we trained the Polisario elements, we and the Palestinian resistance. We smuggled weapons to the Polisario behind the backs of Algeria and Mauritania — the arming of the Polisario by Algeria or Mauritania was prohibited. We unloaded consignments of weapons in the Sahara without the knowledge of Algeria or Mauritania; consignments of weapons fell into the hands of Algeria and were confiscated, because they were destined for Saqiyah al-Hamrah and Rio de Oro.

After those military operations Spain left immediately because it was not prepared to accept a popular war in the Sahara. It stayed there while the situation was calm but when the situation exploded it quickly left. Waliy al-Reguebi used to say: If we make of this Sahara a state, I have no objection to uniting it with Morocco, Algeria, or Mauritania. Moukhtar Ould Daddah came to me and said: If you liberate the Sahara, I urge you to make it an independent state so that it will be a barrier between me and Morocco. You saw how after the Madrid treaty, after the withdrawal of Spain, under this agreement Mauritania and Morocco each took half of the Sahara whereas Mauritania wanted it to be a single independent state, a barrier between it and Morocco.

As for Algeria it had no connection whatsoever with this matter. The fact is that after the Madrid agreement and the incursion of the Sahara by both sides, the inhabitants were made homeless because about 1 or 2 thousand homeless children arrived in Libya. We educated them and gave them shelter here. I found the situation to be tragic. We stood by the Polisario in all its demands. It said that it wanted independence, so we stood by them. In fact there was no desire at that time to add another dwarf state to the 21 or 22 Arab paper statelets which could be blown away by a major power. But it was because of a revolutionary eruption — at that time Morocco was in conflict with Libya — therefore, that we backed and armed the Polisario with all weapons. We say that this was not a secessionist movement; it was a revolutionary eruption. But we tell you with regret that the Polisario failed to turn into a revolutionary eruption. With the passage of time and with changes in its leaderships and with the martyrdom of Waliy al-Reguebi it turned into an independence-seeking movement.

We have no right to say yes or no, because every group has the right to choose and to determine its destiny. This is what we are now adhering to. As for the king of Morocco, he went over all these restrictions and Arab regimes and extended his hand to us and established unity. In fact, my aim is the unity of the Arab nation. I can see that the Arab nation is now in danger: a danger of balkanization and a danger of sectarianism and a danger from the new imperialist crusade — and the American bases are returning again.

Today we are celebrating the eviction of colonialist bases from Libyan territory but we are confronted by another hostile action by establishing foreign bases in other parts of the Arab homeland. It seems as if we have done nothing: one multiplied by zero is zero. In Libya we scored one, a positive figure; in another Arab country they scored zero. The result is zero. We said liberation cannot be established partially, but only when all these Arab lands are liberated and the Arab person is liberated. Anyone who wants Arab unity will find me with him.

Now, when we are meeting, and with us are revolutionary forces from all the Arab homeland, I talk frankly to you about the king of Morocco, since the man extended his hand for unity and wanted to confirm, to me at least, without material benefits that this nation between the ocean and the Gulf is one nation. The proof is that there is a people in the far west united with a people in North Africa, which is nearer to the east. This proves that this is a one nation, and whenever a part is able to determine its destiny, it unites with other Arab parts. When unity is established between Libya and Syria, this will have a greater moral meaning. It means that this is a one nation and these two parts have become ready for unity. I look at it from this angle more than the other material angles. The king of Morocco acted in a way which confirmed to me a fact which I want the world to know: This is one nation.

I talked to French President Mitterrand in Crete, and he said to me: I do not consider the Arab nation to be one nation, one people, like France and Italy. They do not think of themselves as France or Italy. But they think of you, the Arabs, as separate countries like Italy, Spain, France, and Germany, and so on. So, how would you unite this nation? This is one people and one nation. He said: This is news to me and a great historical aspiration, but the world must understand it.

I would like to prove to the world that this is one nation. This is one people, torn and divided. Why did I give Nigeria as an example? We said this is like Nigeria.

The Arabs number 100 million and they are 100 million. If we extend over a bigger geographical area, this could be unfortunate or fortunate in the future. If this king at least contributed to the confirmation that this is one people, then we cannot deny the truth; otherwise, we would be denying the morals and ethics themselves.

You can say it is feudalism, exploitation, or monarchy or anything. Those who are suffering from feudalism and exploitation in Morocco can revolt against exploitation and feudalism. Those who are suffering anything in Libya can rebel against it. This unity does not veto the working classes which are rebelling against their oppressors. If there are slaves and freemen, then the slaves must rebel against their masters. Nobody is stopping them. Who is stopping workers in a Moroccan company from rebelling against the exploiters and taking the company into their own hands? They can do that. They should not say the police and the king's army will come to them and will hit them. They should shoulder their responsibilities. But this unity did not stop such an action. Anyway, the social revolution is inevitably coming, but what is important now is to save pan-Arabism. There is something called pan-Arabism which is in danger now.

After Beirut the Arabs were talking about nations in a plural context, and this made me undertake a tour in the Arab homeland telling them: Please, let us forget about unity, just say we are one nation. At the beginning they said: No, we are a Sudanese nation; we are a Tunisian nation; we are a Lebanese nation! I told them: Just say one Arab nation, without unity. Do not form a unity for us. Just say: We are one Arab nation and each of us is a sultan in his own place!

By God, I was seeking to bring the Arabs together over just suchconviction, after Beirut and in that despair, that they were the sons of one nation. They had reached a point where they were prepared not to be one nation, let alone someone forming an Arab unity with you. I really cannot sacrifice such a great action. [chants hailing Arab unity]

The Moroccan people, 20 million people, are now on the road to unity. This is a great action which we cannot abandon. I know that the Sahara numbers 40,000 or 70,000 people, but this does not mean that I agree that they should be invaded by force and forced to join Morocco or Mauritania or Algeria. No, I still uphold that they should determine their own fate. This is a matter agreed upon with the king of Morocco from the beginning, before the unity, and during the signing of the Oujda Treaty: a referendum for the Saharan people. We do not abandon this demand for a referendum. The king is not against referendum. From the start he agreed with me on the referendum. We are still for this. But there is confusion: There are Africans who have never participated in the liberation of the Sahara while it was colonized; they do not even know where the borders of the Arab nation are, or the meaning of Arab nationalism. These Africans, seeing a people being liberated and having a movement called the Polisario, huff and puff saying: This movement must be supported; this people must be supported; there must be self-determination for the people!

Moreover, an Asian comes who also does not know about the Arab nation and speaks about a new people getting independence and another state is colonizing it! This is really deception. Only the Arabs know this issue. The others must take their hands off it. This is not an international issue; it is an Arab issue. The Arabs are the ones who know that they are one nation, that they are already so many states, and whether they need another state or not, etc.

Because the foreigners, the non-Arabs do not know this story. We must pay attention to avoid misunderstanding over this situation. They imagine that, for example, this issue is similar to that of Britain occupying the Malvinas; that it must become independent; that one should stand with Argentina against Britain. They imagine that the case is similar to that of France occupying New Caledonia; that it must take its hands off it; and the New Caledonian people must determine their own fate.

So they see the question: someone colonizing someone else. This was the case when Spain was colonizing the Sahara. Then they should have registered the Polisario as a liberation movement, because it was fighting against a foreign enemy. This should have taken place when the Polisario was fighting Spain. But it did not happen; they never registered it as a liberation movement; they did not pay attention to it, and they never agreed at an African summit or elsewhere on self-determination for the Saharan people from Spanish colonialism and support for its right to independence. We were the only ones to do this, and it was done also by the brave men of the Polisario.

Yes. This movement, the Polisario, the men of the Sahara — we testify they are uniquely brave, honest, and pure. They are not corrupt like the other bourgois Arabs. I wish the Polisario forces could go to southern Lebanon to participate with us in liberating the south, and that this clash between 80,000 Moroccan soldiers and the thousands of fighters from the Sahara would cease. This point must be clear to all.

We value the action taking place in Lebanon and to which we are sending arms. We are not like the others who support it and wish it success in words only. We have given it arms and have assumed responsibility. This is a duty to us and we do not ask for reward or thanks. We thank the Lebanese and Palestinians because they are dying on behalf of the Arab nation. [applause] Because this enemy seeks to destroy the Arab nation.

It is recorded for the Lebanese and the Palestinians that they have been in the front trench and this trench has been subjected to destruction, but it brings them glory. The Lebanese trench and the Palestinian trench constitute the front trench only. For when the enemy crosses these two trenches he will not stop.

Before the brave Lebanese resistance triumphed over the enemy his objective was to destroy Syria. As to Iraq, it has decided to destroy its arms in Dezful and Khorramshahr and such places, which does nothing to move us. We would have liked to hear the names of Haifa, Yafo, and 'Akko mentioned. For these names would move us. We would have liked to hear that they had been struck and destroyed by Arab aircraft. As to Khorramshar, Azad, Dezful, I do not care whether they strike against it or not. It means nothing to the Arab citizen. Iraq has fallen for the plot and so did the rulers of Iraq.

They believe that Lebanon has no army and so they can triumph over it. Naturally, now all their calculations have turned upside down. The enemy advanced with a view to strike and demolish Syrian military power. If Syria were destroyed, then the enemy would advance easily to the Gulf, if America agrees to this, according to American timing, if the United States felt that the time was suitable for the Israelis to demolish the Syrian positions. That gives them the green light to advance freely on the Gulf. But if America felt that the time was not suitable for the Israelis to take over the oil in the Arab region, it would tell them to stop at a specific point.

It is only a question of time. The slumbering Arab rulers of the Gulf should understand this fact, that the seizure of their oil by Israelis is dependent purely on American timing. America cares nothing about the Arabs. It cares only about its strategic interests in this region, which it must insure.

America wants the energy sources in the region. It knows that the Arabs constitute a lasting asset for it. The Arabs who are today against each other, will turn tomorrow against America. In the end, America is the traditional enemy of the Arabs. It exploits them. It claims to be their friend but it scorns them, despises them, and blackmails them. The result is nil, development is nil, oil is nil, dignity is nil, and in the end they kneel before the American house, like the person who is afflicated by a tragedy and so turns to God. Their god is America.

When they suffered catastrophe in everything, they threw themselves before their God. Yes, they rushed to America. Some packed their luggage and left. Others returned empty-handed to tighten his belt. Some are going while others are coming back. [words indistinct] They went to America seeking help. They said we have failed with our development and we have failed in solving all problems. We have been faced by all sorts of problems without us being able to do anything. You control everything. This is true.

The petroleum is in America's hands. Their money is in America's hands. It is right for them to go to America, brothers, since they are agents for America. America has the gas, the petroleum, a policy and planning. The real bastion that protects and [words indistinct] are in America. Then they have the right to go to America. But we do not have the right to go to America because we do not need oil and we need nothing from America. But for them, everything comes from America. So they have the right to go there. We give the raspberry to America, but they cannot say so. They say yes. [Words indistinct] and consequently owe nothing to America. We rely on God.

But their god is America. Their hold on their seats is only a question of time. When the Israelis become ready to take over oil from the Arabs, America will give them the permission to do so. But this depends on demolishing the Syrian trench. For this reason, we have always warned the Arabs about the extreme importance of the Syrian trench and of Syria's steadfastness. We must never lose Syria's steadfastness because it would be a very big catastrophe for the Arab stance and for Arab resistance in the face of the Israelis if the Syrian trench were to collapse.

Today all we ask of the Arabs is not to shame the good ones among them by applauding for the Lebanese resistance. We must contribute. I ask the people's committees and people's congresses in the Libyan Jamahiriyah to see that Libya sets the example to be the first in making an effective contribution to the battle for southern Lebanon not only with arms, which we never ceased providing for the battle — our guns are their guns — we are prepared to go by ourselves to fight on their side and we thank them for fighting on our behalf and checking our enemy so that he may not reach our fold. We must in fact share our food with them. [chants] We must share our food with them and all material goods we have we must share with the Lebanese. This, in fact, is an act of self-defense. The house destroyed in southern Lebanon is a house that belongs to all of us, and we must build it brick by brick. [applause]

The family whose man was martyred — we are its man. The family whose income was cut — our income is its income. From tomorrow, these words must be transformed into tangible actions so that we can confirm the credibility of our mission that this is one nation and one people and that we are gathered by pan-Arabism. [cheers]

In addition to explaining our position toward southern Lebanon and the Polisario, we should explain briefly our position toward the Gulf war. First of all we, or I personally, believe in the motto: Support your brother whether he is right or wrong without explanation. But the shah was allying himself openly with the Israelis and supplying them with power and energy, and with South Africa, and bribing the rulers of the Arab nation one by one. Saddam signed the treaty of Algiers with him and handed him Shatt al-Arab. When we objected to this treaty and to the shah and were liberating the Iranian people night and day, and establishing a direct radio link with them inciting revolution, all the Arabs were with the shah.

The Iranian people responded to the call and staged the revolution; we cannot betray this revolution since we called for whatever happened. These Persians say we are Arabs, but this is a revolution. We cannot betray the revolution.

How can we fight the revolution which liberated Iran from American domination? It is a crime. This revolution has thrown the entire weight of the Iranian people on the side of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation against the Israelis and against the racists of South Africa. It toppled all the policies of the United States and the shah in the region.

How can we fight such a revolution? If the Iranians were to occupy Iraq, colonize it and annex it, then they would stop being revolutionaries and become colonizers. Then we will no longer say an Iranian revolution but a Persian colonization. [applause]

We are on the side of Iran because it is a revolution. But when it turns into a colonization we will stand against it. This is a well-known stand and we repeatedly told the Iranians: Do not become colonizers, for then we will fight you and consider you imperialists and colonialists. When you are revolutionaries we will be revolutionaries on your side. This is a natural alliance among revolutionaries. [applause]

We doubt that the revolution would turn into imperialism or sectarianism. If Iran turned into sectarianism and placed the Shi'ites above the Sunnis — if there is still any of this heritage — and if it occupied, colonized and made Iraq subservient to it, it means that the revolution which we supported once and which occurred in Iran is at an end. Then Iran is no longer revolutionary Iran but a Persian, racist sectarian and colonizer of the Arab homeland, and we will fight this colonialism.

However, the revolution would never do this, unless the revolution ceases in Iran. It is only a possibility that the revolution could be aborted. Was there not a revolution in Egypt which ended? Was not Indonesia a country opposed to imperialism and the nonaligned? Now it is subservient to America. Was not Guinea fighting imperialism? It is now subservient to the Israelis. The revolution in Iran could be aborted, and Iran could become sectarian, racist and Persian. Then it would become colonialist. Our attitude toward colonialism is clear. It needs no argument. There is no need to ask us what our position will be when Iran becomes colonialist. Ours is a principled attitude.

On this occasion, what pains us is that the war has moved to the cities. In fact, I am extremely disappointed that the war changed from bravery to cowardice. Brave men fight each other on the battlefield. However, to resort to cities, this is a war for cowards.

Khomeyni [as heard] sent me a message saying I agree that your analysis was correct and that this is a war of cowards and that we are against striking at cities. I only resorted to striking cities because Iraq began to strike at cities. If Iraq stops striking at cities, I am prepared to do the same. This was in a written message.

The Iraqi reply came. It said I will not stop striking at cities until Iran agrees to negotiate to end the war. This is very strange. For the first time, striking at civilian targets becomes a condition for negotiation and ending war.

I am really surprised. Do the brothers ruling Iraq have no pity for Baghdad? Baghdad is our city and its people are our people. Indeed, we have too much pity for it. I believe that what they attribute to Saddam Husayn — that he will not surrender Iraq until there are no more people in it — is now being implemented in deed. He has begun to drive the Iraqi people in front of him so they are annihilated and then if he surrenders Iraq, he will surrender it without people. It seems this statement is coming true. This is evident. It is evident now that the Iraqi people are being squandered and that there is a decision to destroy Baghdad by the Iraqi officials themselves.

Khomeyni has said he am ready to stop striking Baghdad and these cities, provided the Iraqis stop striking the towns. But our brothers in Iraq say we will not stop striking cities unless the whole war ends. This means Iran goes ahead and continues to strike Baghdad, Basra, and other cities until the Iraqi people are annihilated. This means that the Iraqi officials believe in fact that Iraq will surrender and since it is going to surrender, then it will be surrendered without people. This is evident.

Nobody can defame the Iraqi Army or accuse it of not being brave, or noble. It is an arab nAtionalist brave and noble army. The Iraqi pilots are brave pilots. The Iraqis fought in October between the Israeli and Egyptian fire. When they returned, Egyptian missiles used to hit them. When they attacked the land occupied in 1973, Israeli missiles fired at them. An Iraqi squadron was subjected to Israeli missiles as it attacked the occupied territory, but it knew that the Israelis were resisting it. On its way back, it knew that the Egyptians would fire at it. The Egyptians fired at any plane, not only Iraqi planes, but any plane at all. In fact, Egypt lost half of its own aircraft this way. An Iraqi Hawk-Hunter squadron was annihilated this way. They were centered in the delta. The Iraqi pilots were brave. They did not complain, saying we go to the enemy and he fires on us and we return to you and you fire on us.

As for the cowards on our borders, especially in Egypt and Sudan, I repeat today what I said on 28 March last year in Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir base in Tobruq. Asking for American help will bring them risks uncalculated by the two hireling regimes, those two despicable regimes which are subservient to their American master, the Egyptian and Sudanese regimes which are dying now and breathing their last breath. We warn them against asking for American help in the Arab region.

We announce to the world and to America that any peaceful or violent reactions inside the Arab homeland are Arab internal affairs which are not governed by the laws of war, and international laws and do not concern any nation except the Arab nation and we will continue to (?direct this call). [cheers]

I repeat what I said last year and I am still stressing it. If these weak, dying, and hireling regimes continue to ask for help from their American master — for any reason inside the Arab homeland, or even inside their own capitals — and if America accepts this call and throws itself in the conflict inside the Arab nation, then we will confront America too. And when we confront America on the Arab land this will be a glorious battle; we have allies at the same level of America and we can reverse the balance in the region of the Middle East, North Africa, the Mediterranean and in southern Europe. [cheers: "Long live the struggle of the Sudanese people!"]

This man is Sudanese...[cheers by a Sudanese man continue with slogans: "Long Live the Struggle of the Arab People; Al-Qadhdhafi Is a Revolutionary Leader; One Arab Army, One Arab People and One Arab Nation; Long Live the Unity of the Arab Revolutionary Forces; Numayri Is a Zionist Agent, Numayri Is an American Agent, Numayri Is a Traitor, Numayri Is a Murderer; There Is No Sugar and There Is No Freedom. Al-Qadhdhafi, We Are With You!"]

It is known that in these hours the revolution is escalating in Khartoum and the fire is eating the institutions of the rotten, hireling, and failing regime in Khartoum. Also the oppression of the demonstrators and the revolutionary forces in Khartoum continues today. Numayri could not find enough prisons for the thousands who are ready to die and to be imprisoned. We are not only following up this news and announcing it, but we also announce that the Sudanese arena is one of the Arab priority arenas to direct strikes against the oppressive forces hostile to our people in Sudan — the forces which oppressed the Sudanese people, men, women and children. [cheers with the slogans shouted by the Sudanese man]

We announce that we are not only supporting with words our people in Sudan, the people which face today and faced yesterday the forces of oppression in Khartoum. This is our cause and this is our people. This regime constitutes a danger against our freedom on our land, and this regime is dragging America into the heart of the Arab homeland and is creating for America the bridges to cross them in order to secure its imperialist interests in the Arab region and outside the Arab region. This rotten regime brought nothing but danger to the Arab nation and oppression and slaughter to the Sudanese people.

This is a pan-Arab mission, a mission to bring our arms to the side of the Sudanese people and to announce that all our means and the means of the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland support our brothers who face today and faced yesterday the oppressive forces in Khartoum; all our means are at their disposal. We are with the revolutionary masses and with the Sudanese people in its popular revolution. [cheers: "Set It on Fire. O Revolutionaries, Let the Revolution Be on Fire!"]

This regime which resorted to the dirtiest means of treason in order to satisfy its masters the Americans, volunteered to transfer the Jews to the occupied land in order to increase the number of the Israelis. It offered its airports in Khartoum, Juba, Kasalah, and in Gadarif. This person is a Sudanese and he knows — he offered these airports with humility and brazenly. Numayri disregarded the Arab nation — total bias against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation and totally toward the Zionist enemy. This is the latest thing which this regime offered. But we believe that this will be its last card. In actual fact and by offering this last card the revolution is now ablaze in Khartoum. We support this revolution and this revolution will continue no matter what persecution exists until this regime falls despite America. [cheers]

This is our battle and these are the boundaries of this battle arena. As the saying goes, we are fighting with our backs to the wall. When we fight on Arab land in order to achieve our place under the sun and on this land, we have no other alternative but to do so. The Arabs alone have the right now to fight like Grenada, Nicaragua, Caledonia and Martinique — to fight in order to liberate their land and live in peace under the sun. We the Arabs have the right — we do not want to invade America, or Europe, not even Africa. We want to liberate our land and unite it. As long as we are sure of the correctness of our stance — and this is a just issue and a very just one at that — we shall not hesitate to die for the sake of a legitimate right if some other person wants to deny us this right — the right to live on our land enjoying independence and a dignified life.

France claims that the Libyan forces are advancing, going deep into Chad. It claims that the Libyan forces are advancing toward southern Chad. We were taken by surprise by this yesterday and today. It is a colonialist pretext, an unfounded pretext. It can only mean that France wants to advance its own forces in Chad and Africa. A pure colonialist justification without cover. We have no forces in Chad and they are not advancing toward the south.

An agreement was reached and an inspection carried out. Then we were taken by surprise to hear that the Libyan forces were advancing — imaginary forces! They claimed that these forces were advancing into the heart of Chad. This is to distract Libya and the Arab nation from their fundamental issue. Our battle is between the [Atlantic] ocean and the [Persian, or Arabian] Gulf. Our forces are between the ocean and the Gulf.

Tomorrow, God willing, the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces will meet, because this is the alternative to an alliance between governments, a defeated alliance which seeks refuge in America, the bitter enemy. The Arab regimes should not be too troubled by this and should not be surprised that these regimes have created the revolutionary forces, this camp! [as heard] They were the ones which failed; they were the ones which conspired. We tried in every possible way to guide their positions in a manner that would serve the Arab cause, albeit in a very limited way, but these regimes have proved their ineffectiveness. They were adamant and refused to change their anti-Arab stance. What is the alternative? This nation will have no value if it breeds only bastards, traitors, and lackeys. Does this nation give birth only to lackey and rotten regimes? No; this nation, in addition to these scum, has heroes and gives birth to noble men and revolutionaries. We want to show them that this nation is now capable of giving birth to a new, alternative revolutionary movement. This is what has happened in Europe and in the industrial camp; there is an alternative: the Green movement, which opposes the corruption of industrialized society. A strong revolutionary movement should emerge in the Arab homeland that opposes the reactionary, lackey, regional-minded, rotten, and incapable camp. It is high time that we confront the reactionary program backed by imperialism. If this program is implemented it will put an end to the Arab nation. The Arab nation will end! The Arab nation cannot end while it still has resources and capabilities which it can throw into the battle; hence, the birth of the pan-Arab command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland, which is a necessary and inevitable outcome.

Tomorrow, God willing, at the historic first meeting of this pan-Arabic command a new point will begin. [cheers] A new stage will begin which the revolutionary tide and the pan-Arab tide will begin to roll again. We shall fight under the banner of pan-Arabism, because this nation is in danger. There are some people who want to tear this nation apart; they want to change its identity — its pan-Arab identity — into an unknown identity. They want to balkanize this nation; they want to divide it. They want to exploit its heritage, good and bad, in order to change its pan-Arab identity.

We shall fight under the banner of pan-Arabism. We shall prove to them that pan-Arabism is a progressive movement. We shall pull the carpet out from under the feet of those who trade with the slogan of pan-Arabism in an attempt to protect the bourgeoisie and the aristocracy. We shall prpove, just as the Iranian revolution demonstrates and as has been proved in Lebanon, that Islam is the religion of revolution and martyrdom and not a reactionary or right-wing religion. We in the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland shall prove that pan-Arabism is neither a reactionary nor a right-wing movement, as some aristocratic and bourgeoisie regimes have tried to label it. We shall prove to them that it is progressive. We shall build socialism. We will be on the side of the toilers. We shall ignite the social revolution. We shall put an end to the right wing under the banner of pan-Arabism — the revolution. Tomorrow, God willing, the pan-Arab revolutionary tide shall begin to roll anew in order to save the Arab nation. Forward to the armed struggle!

Reportage on Establishment of Pan-Arab Command

First Meeting Held 29 Mar

LD291557 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Mar (JANA) — The first meeting of the Pan-Arab Command for Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland was held this morning. The meeting, held in Tripoli, lasted 4 hours. Committees were set up to prepare the proposed resolutions which will be issued about this meeting.

Meetings Continue

LD301540 Tripoli JANA in English 1424 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab 7, March 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The national command for the revolutionary Arab forces in the Arab world is continuing its first meeting in Tripoli yesterday. The meeting discussed the proposal of the drafting committee which was set up in the morning session. The evening session lasted for 3 hours. The national command for the revolutionary Arab forces in the Arab world had held a meeting yesterday morning which lasted for 4 hours.

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Final Session

LD010113 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Mar (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution delivered a speech at the final session of the meeting of the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab revolutionary forces in which the declaration and the organizational statute and decision No 1 of the Pan-Arab Command were read out. The brother leader said in his address:

We all believe that for the first time in the modern history of our nation this nation's revolutionaries and strugglers meet at a pan-Arab level such as this in order to decide to fight and pursue and practice revolutionary violence in order to liberate and unite this nation. I feel that this meeting did not come about as a result of sentimental reasons or as a reaction to something, but was an inevitable result of this nation's pains and the difficult period of labor it experienced prior to giving birth to this action.

The brother leader added: I believe that we are motivated by an (?inner) feeling although we do not realize how deep it is. The enemy has finally convinced us of the necessity of meeting, of taking action, and of the necessity of violence. This is because the pains endured by our nation are very bitter indeed. So much so that this nation has been humiliated before all nations of the world. The enemy has killed, made homeless, and captured many, up to today [words indistinct] 31 March 1985. The brother leader reaffirmed that the enemy's arrogance will continue and will not stop at any limit unless we put an end to it. Do not believe that the enemy will be satisfied with his oppression of this nation, and the fact he is tearing it asunder; he will not be satisfied with his contempt for this nation. He will not be satisfied and will not declared a halt on his own. The fact is that this enemy is not one enemy but a (?tripartite) alliance. These three enemies will not stop feeding on the flesh of this nation and will not stop regarding this nation as prey under their feet unless we stop them. In actual fact the confrontation between us and this enemy has gone beyond (?the various) methods, and there is nothing left for us except violence. This is because the enemy has escalated his activities against us to this dangerous degree. The enemy now uses mass annihilation: in Sabra, Shatila, Sidon, Beirut, southern Lebanon, at Bahr al-Baqr school [school in Egypt which the Israelis bombed in the war of attrition during the time of Abd al-Nasir]. It is quite clear on every front that the enemy has decided to annihilate this nation. His method has become the method of annihilation. It is not the method of colonialism which seeks domination only. We have been evicted from our homes in Palestine and the enemy now wants to evict us from Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. He is continuing to do so. The Zionist enemy who works with assurance under the American umbrella is now entering into a battle against us to remove us from our positions in order to control our water resources. Our battle against the Israelis is a battle to control the water resources — the resources of life. He wants to occupy the Arab rivers in order to bring more Jews to the Arab region. This can only be accomplished by displacing the Arab population. This is the method that this enemy uses with the help of his air force, missiles, warships, and barbaric raids.

The brother leader also said that after this battle the enemy will begin a battle against us in order to control our sources of energy. During this battle the enemy will achieve domination over our spiritual places and will occupy them. His occupation of Jerusalem and the transformation of the latter into his own capital is a good indication of this trend. It is a fact that the enemy will reach Mecca and Medina and many other holy places.

The brother leader pointed out that the enemy uses against us a strategic drawn out tactic which usually results in exhaustion. It is known in military terms as the (?artichoke) tactic and involves continuing [the fight] until we are tired. In actual fact this has been accomplished with regard to some (?countries) which have become tired of confrontation and have began to search for capitulationist solutions with the enemy. This is what has actually happened to Egypt; in other words Egypt fell victim to the tactic of attrition. The enemy wants to apply the same thing to Syria. In years he will be able to usurp Syria by making it tired and ultimately forcing it to ask for negotiations over the Golan, as happened at stable David.

The brother leader said that this makes us think that it is necessary to consolidate Syria's steadfastness and raise its morale and increase its material capability so that it will not become fatigued and so that this artichoke tactic will not be successful. The leader said that the enemy wants to create continuous disturbances and collapses within the internal Arab front by inciting sectarianism, which now constitutes a danger, that facilitates the task of the enemy. The leader added that the governments have failed in their confrontation; the traditional armies have failed; the theories of oppression, exploitation, compulsory military service, and the use of mercenaries have failed. He said what made us meet in this hall is the failure of the theory of oppression and exploitation and the enemy's method that represents such a degree of danger to the future of the Arab nation.

Even the individual suicidal operations which took place against the American, French and Israeli forces in Lebanon are in fact an expression of the fact that there are no capabilities and methods other than suicide and death. It was an expression of some people who wanted to awaken the sleeping spirit of this nation. When fida‘i from the Japanese Red Army came and carried out the Lod operation [in Israel] he said that he wanted to teach the Arabs the spirit of sacrifice. By that courageous operation, the Japanese saw that the spirit of sacrifice of the Arabs was lacking and asleep and wanted to awaken it.

The brother leader pointed out that the individual suicidal operations that were carried out by our brothers were an expression of this method and that we have reached the stage whereby we are ready to die as these individuals booby trapped themselves and died. He said that we do not see these as only heroic individual operations but [passage indistinct] The leader added that these are a number of factors which (?motivate us) and motivate our will, consciously or unconsciously, and have made us meet and find ourselves in this hall.

The brother leader reaffirmed that we came here and decided what we have decided, and that this was an inevitable outcome; a fruit that has become ripe, as this action has come in time. There is no alternative to confronting the enemy with violence. He said that the Arab governments which have economic, political, and security connections with various forces of the world [words indistinct] and even the limited capabilities of the progressive Arab states such as Libya, Syria, etc. still purchase arms from abroad and cannot manufacture these weapons. Their economic capabilities are still regarded as being limited regardless of what they might be. The official regimes and governments in fact cannot rise to the level of the requirements of the current stage. He added that the role now is that of the masses; it is the era of the masses. Our task is not that of a traditional leadership; our task is to incite the masses in order to make them engage in the battle of their destiny.

In my view, all our detachments which belong to this Pan-Arab Command should become a revolutionary force which incites the masses. They should not depend on the number of members of each party and front that will enter the battle [words indistinct] as this would be regarded as an individual and suicidal action as well.

The brother leader reaffirmed that [words indistinct] by offering ourselves, as each one of us can carry [words indistinct] and commit suicide but our effectiveness lies in inciting the entire nation and these detachments [words indistinct] the entire homeland from the ocean to the Gulf [words indistinct] would be joined by other detachments. Your task lies in inciting the masses. [passage indistinct]

The brother leader said that the enemy says: I fear being confronted by an army of ants but I do not fear to confront an army of tanks, aircraft and artillery — a classical army. This is what the enemy says. These words were said by the wise men of Israel. They said: We will be finished if we are faced by an army of ants. [Words indistinct] if the masses rise and each one of them carry an axe they will be finished. If one million people march with only knives in their hands, the Zionist entity will come to an end inevitably. They do not fear the armies which are under orders and which fight in a classical manner. They fear what has now emerged in southern Lebanon: a man strapping explosives to himself and driving a booby-trapped car against them. They fear a man who takes his gun and goes to fight them without taking orders from anyone.

The brother leader pointed out that our task here in this command is to see to it that the individual suicidal operations are transformed into an organized [words indistinct] action which will reap fruit, defeat the enemy, and liberate the nation. We do not receive orders from anyone and we do not expect to see any activities which can decide the outcome of the battle outside the activities of these detachments. In actual fact these detachments are the life force of the Arab nation.

The leader said: My happiness increased so much today when I saw the life force of this nation gathering around a round table [words indistinct] to realize the end of this nation. I regard this as a historic turning point [words indistinct] with the same seriousness by each one of us. I regard this as a historic turning point which is being realized for the first time. We are not cowards. We have fedayeen and we have a great nation which has capabilities. But we were unable to meet and to put all these capabilities in the battle.

He said that it was declared today that Europe has become twelve following the entry of Portugal and Spain [into the EEC] and in turn declare that today, 31 March 1985, the Arab nation was born again.

The brother leader said that the Arab nation was actually born today. He added that the greatness of this nation and the greatness of the men who had led the ranks and formed these detachments some years ago lies in the fact that it has overcome its political ideological differences and adhered to this nation's reality, destiny, and unity. The brother leader in his speech affirmed that the greatness of this historic meeting lies in the fact that it has assembled the extremist Muslim and the extremist Marxist in a Jamahiri meeting. In actual fact the Jamahiriyah embraces all these forces. Until the recent past such a meeting would have been nearly impossible. I have told you that there were opposing factors which motivated us to meet. I told you that this is the Noah's Ark in which we seek life and salvation — Noah's Ark combined contradictions but took all these contradictions to safety, thus saving life itself. A new life has actually been born. Necessity led to all these contradictions to gather on Noah's Ark. What was common between all of them was that the living force which survived the floods gathered. In actual fact this living force is Islamic, Marxist, Jamahiri, a partisanship, a front force, etc. This is the living force. This is life. It has been united in the Pan-Arab Command. The brother leader said: I hope that the Arab nation will not be disappointed. I personally pin my hope on you! I hope that you will be men of history and equal to the historic task. We will decide to bring down anyone who is not up to this level.

The brother leader added that there will be [words indistinct] in this command, but who will this command accommodate? It will accommodate those who adopt this policy. Those who lag behind will fall. The doors are wide open for those who adopt this policy to sit with us. I consider — despite decision number one — that the command which was born today is the true all-embracing command. The brother leader said: This is the first time nature has happened, even at the purely formal level. In the past they [not further identified] used to elect this or that and they used to call them a command. They used to say: This is a command and all of you will follow it. This is what used to happen. But for the first time each leader of each detachment — even if he has with him only 10 men who are prepared to fight and he says: I am their leader — will become a member of this command. This is the first time a command has been formed in this manner. This was not the case in the past in any of the attempts that were made, and was a significant factor contributing to their failure. Now each one of us has become a leader in the battle, leading the masses into the battle. Each member of your detachments has become a leader in his own place because as a member of this detachment he is entrusted with inciting the masses, that is to say with leading another section of the masses into the battle. When I have 10 men and I am their leader I say to them: Each one of you must incite part of the masses — a number of people that can become the same as him — to enter the battle and carry arms with him. Therefore he has become a leader. This is what should be said to each member of your detachment. You should tell them: You have all become leaders now. Each one of you is entrusted with the task of inciting a number of the sleeping masses and to involve them in the battle. You incite your detachments to carry out this task. This is a task for us all. For the first time ever a joint leadership is actually being established.

The brother leader expressed his great hope that today will actually be a historic day for our Arab nation. The brother leader said: How (?confident) I was to see all these friends. I was not perturbed to see all these differences; on the contrary, I became strong in my belief that there were actually men at this historic level when I saw a pious Muslim sitting with another Arab, who for ideological reasons did not believe in God — I ask God's forgiveness — at least this could be supposed on the basis of the books he reads. But we are all believers in the Arab nation. We all recite that there is only one God. If there is a God we will find him before us tomorrow — those who believe in him and those who do not. Our belief or nonbelief does not make God disappear or appear here. The reality is here, even as far as the religious people are concerned. This is the reality. Their affairs lie with God — if they believe in Him or not. He who believes in Him will become stronger in his belief.

The brother leader said that the greatness of the Arab nation lies in this meeting. We realize that our nation is in danger. We no longer think in terms of whether you believe in God or not, whether you say your prayers or not, whethe you believe in scientific socialism or not. These are various trends in this nation. This is the collective spirit of this nation. It is a nation that has spirit and substance. After this meeting I have nothing but profound esteem for you, undiluted esteem for each and every one of you and for each of your detachments. This is because until very recently I used to regard a meeting in which all Arab revolutionaries would gather with all their various factions around one table and produce one decision and sign one paper as something bordering on the impossible. That used to be my assessment; one that was apparently incorrect, thank God.

The brother leader said: On our part I would like to assure you that you will not be disappointed in us as individuals, as a land, and as a people whose great sacrifices, despite limited capabilities and small numbers, you are well aware of. But these people have always been an expression of the greatness of the Arab nation.

I swear to you on my family honor and my military honor as well, and on my revolutionary and pan-Arab commitment, and on the honor and the commitment of my colleagues in the movement of the Free Unionist officers and the revolutionary officers who joined after the emergence of the revolution and the revolutionary committees, that we will not desert you or disappoint your hope in us. We will be with you, with all that we possess, both in good and hard times. We would like to stress that we have not the least fear of the enemy or the reactionaries. We sit together with you while we tread with our feet on the thrones of reaction in this place which used to house kings and princes. We were not afraid even when we were very junior officers and ordinary soldiers. This indicates that we have gone beyond the stage of being afraid of reaction. The throne and scepter of Husayn or any other did not frighten us and does not frighten us now. We sit here where the crown of Idris al-Sunusi was destroyed under our feet and shoes. Also, none of us has an iota of fear of America. It suffices that we embarked on the revolution and expelled America, which had five huge military bases, one of which had atomic bombs -- that base was Wheelus base in Tripoli — and the British base. Libya was naturally open to their forces which used to come and go without permission. There used to be 20,000 Italian colonialists occupying Tripoli and its outskirts.

Therefore, we do not the least fear of America. America may have been deluded by agents to think that the Arabs are afraid of it, like the verse in the Koran which says: "Men said to them: A great army is gathering against you and frightened them; but it only increased their faith."

The brother leader said: We are not afraid of America and its huge armies. We have confronted them, in their aircraft carriers and fleets, in the Bay of Sidra . We are still prepared and we have officially announced to the world that the Bay of Sidra will be defended to the death and will be turned into a bloody bay if America enters it. This shows that we are not afraid of America.

The brother leader added: When the AWACS planes came to Egypt and Sudan we officially announced to the world that the orders were issued to the Libyan Air Force that if the AWACS planes interfered in any way in the Libyan skies and Libyan soil they were instructed to attack them wherever they were in any sky. Afterward they withdrew them. And in Lebanon, we have seen how they withdrew in humiliation.

The brother leader affirmed that the bold blows of the Arab nation in Lebanon destroyed not what the hireling Al-Sadat used to call "the psychological barrier to recognizing and accepting the Israelis" but they destroyed the fear barrier — if anyone ever feared the Israelis; it turned out that the Israelis were cowards and paper tigers.

The brother leader said: We declare to our nation and to the world that we do not fear imperialism or Zionism or their war machine. We in the heart of the Arab homeland want to declare to contemptible reaction that it is truly base; and reaction has joined hands with America and is secretly in alliance with the Zionist enemy.

We are meeting here in one of the Arab towns openly and we include in our program the question of destroying reaction and its allies. This is a significant blow. We want them to understand and say: There is someone who is challenging us inside the Arab homeland. Our meetings are public and on television and on radio. They include programs which say: We will destroy reaction, Zionism and imperialism. The brother leader said reaction thinks that there is no one who can confront it. They think that all of you will go to them and will march behind the oil and say to them: We are with you and we will stop the acts of violence against you and against your allies. Please give us some alms.

Let them go to hell together with their oil. We should set fire to the oil; it should not go to America and we do not want it.

The brother leader said: I say to you that the Libyan oil is the oil of the Arab revolutionary forces, and the Libyan arms are your arms, and these are your property not just for today; we decided that when the revolution broke out, and it was our aim before the revolution as well. We were searching for you, you to whom the arms and this oil and these resources belong. Now you have come at the right time. We were wondering with longing: Where is the revolutionary force? Where is the living force of this nation? You have come at the right time.

The leader went on to say: I want to stress that we have met at the right time even despite ourselves. Events have brought us here. Therefore, this is a natural thing — this action is not a casual or emotional action. We make a decision that no power on earth can prevent, and that is the decision of death. If an individual of this nation decides to die, this is a decision that the United States could not say no to. When a fida'i said I want to die in exchange for 300 Americans in Lebanon, it was carried out and America, with all its might, with 50 warships close to Lebanon's shores, could not prevent this. A person strapped explosives to himself and said I have decided to die in exchange for 300 Americans. He blew himself up and with him 300 Americans. This is a decision that the enemy can not prevent. If I said I want to take water from this river, it is possible to say no. If I wanted to cross this road to Sidon today, the enemy could say no. But if you said I want to die it is impossible for him to say no to you because this decision is yours.

The leader said: We want to resurrect this spirit in this nation, the spirit of martyrdom. We want every one of us to say: I have decided to die just to spite America, because this decision is one that America can not veto. No, I want to die and this is something I am capable of. If we could bring this nation to the point where it posesses this determination it will definitely win.

The brother leader of the revolution added that this meeting constitutes for the Arab nation, in addition to what I had already said, a new momentum for another torn and agonized nation, the brotherly Kurdish nation, some of whose sons are under the banner of this leadership. Even those Kurdish fighters who are not with us feel that something new has come about which serves their interests: liberating the Arab nation and unifying it on progressive and popular bases. This means alignment, the alignment of the Arab nation with the fight of the glorious Kurdish nation. From now on the struggle of the Arab nation and the struggle of the Kurdish nation will be considered as supporting each other.

The brother leader of the revolution said that we are suffering from oppression, transgressions against our nation, and from scorn for our long history from the day of Jamal Pasha up to now. We cannot betray and let down a nation which is enduring the same bitter sufferings that the Arab nation has suffered and is still suffering.

The Brother leader of the revolution ended his speech by saying: My personal position towards the Kurdish nation is not based on geographical, political, or historical reasons. My position stems possibly from the fact that the sufferings which characterized the history of the Arab nation, which I have studied, and the current sufferings which we are experiencing made me spontaneously sympathize with a nation which, like us, is torn up, colonized, humiliated and oppressed. Otherwise I betray myself and all the immortal values in which I believe.

The brother leader said: I had no alternative but to support totally the Kurdish nation, its independence and its territorial integrity. When these words are taken to the Kurdish strugglers, even those who are not here, they will be an encouragement for them and will make them lean definitely toward the Pan-Arab Command to lead the Arab revolutionary forces, and towards the revolutionary forces in the Arab nation, and towards the Arab nation itself and its cause. Thus, the struggle will become a joint struggle. Forward; the revolutionary struggle continues.

Command Issues Statement

LD311521 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1353 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] The Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland at the end of its meeting today issued the following statement:

In response to the call from Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the great Al-Fateh Revolution, during the final session of the General People's Congress on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the people's authority in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on 2 March 1985 to form the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Arab Revolutionary Forces; and starting from the Arab nation's right to fulfill its aims of liberation, unity, and progress; and taking into consideration the dimensions of the reactionary-Zionist-imperialist attack which aims to destroy the Arab nation, its land, existence, and civilization and which pursues the liquidation of the Palestine issue and the consecration of the divisionism and backwardness and the imposition of international imperialist control, especially American, on the Arab homeland; and in response to the failure of regional attempts to fulfill the aspirations of the Arab nation and in combating its enemies, the leaderships of the detachments and organizations who signed this statement met in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah between 29-31 March 1985 under the sponsorship of the leader of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution, Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and decided to form within itself the the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Arab Revolutionary Forces. The aims and missions of this command have been specified as follows:

To fight to liberate all occupied Arab territories, particularly the liberation of Palestine and the liquidation of the usurping and alien Zionist entity because the Arab-Zionist conflict is a conflict for survival, not a conflict for borders; to combat all the imperialist-Zionist liquidation schemes and all capitulatory reactionary and annexing schemes, including the stable David agreements, the Fes summit resolutions, the Reagan plan, the treacherous Husayn-'Arafat Amman agreement, the project by the traitor Husni Mubarak, and the 'Arafat-Mubarak-Husayn-Saddam axis;

To escalate the armed struggle to complete the liberation of Lebanon from Zionist occupation and combat the regional sectarian isolation scheme which aims to Zionize Lebanon and strike at its Arab origins;

To support and consolidate the Arab revolutionary forces in their legitimate right to use all the Arab territories, especially those surrounding Palestine, to implement the liberation mission;

To struggle to bring down the anti-Arab masses, fascist, and reactionary regimes which are tied to to imperialism, Zionism, and racism;

To struggle against the regional conflicts, forces, and regimes and the sectarian and theological currents;

To consolidate the struggle to establish the Arab unity on popular progressive bases;

To confront imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, and work toward liquidating its military bases and foil its schemes and strike at its positions and interests wherever they might exist;

To consolidate the alliance with the revolutionary forces and the peoples struggling for liberation, and consolidate the ties of friendship with the bloc of socialist countries, headed by the friendly Soviet Union.

Second: [as heard] To adopt revolutionary violence and armed struggle and people's war as a way to struggle to achieve its targets in liberation, unity, and progress.

Third: It has been decided to approve the organizational principles as follows:

The Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces will be formed from the leaders of the revolutionary factions, organizations, and forces who are signatories to this declaration and will remain open to all world and secret revolutionary forces adhering to this program.

The Pan-Arab Command will form unified forces to fight in any Arab arena called upon by the necessities of confrontation to realize the pan-Arab nature of the battle.

The fighting of any of the forces of the revolutionary forces, under the wing of the Pan-Arab Command takes place in the name of the Arab revolutionary forces and forms one of the tributaries of the Pan-Arab unified Arab struggle tributaries.

The various pieces of equipment and bodies to carry out the tasks and to follow up various work aspects derive from the Pan-Arab Command.

The Pan-Arab Command makes the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah as its main headquarters.

The internal statute organizes the bases of organizing and the method of action of and membership to the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces.

The organizational statute of the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces also has been made public. Here is the text:

Article I: Membership:

The revolutionary forces upon which the following conditions apply are acceptable to the membership of the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces.

1. To adhere to the program of the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces and to implement its decisions;
2. To adopt and carry out armed people's struggle and revolutionary violence as basis of their struggle program;
3. To pay a subscription to the benefit of the Pan-Arab Liberation Fund;
4. To participate in forming the united Pan-Arab forces at a rate not less than 10 percent of their forces;
5. To be committed to implement the fighting tasks.

Article II: Membership Duties:

1. Every faction to exercise its struggle role for realizing the targets of the Arab nation in liberation, unity, and progress;
2. To publish in its newspaper and literary publications news and postures issued by the Pan-Arab Command and to advocate and publicize them;
3. Each faction to be committed by presenting its action program to the Pan-Arab Command.

Article III: Membership Rights:

1. Each faction of the factions of the Pan-Arab Command has the right to retain its ideological and organizational independence in a way that does not conflict with the program of the Pan-Arab Command;
2. Each faction will enjoy political, moral, and material support to enable it to fulfill its fighting tasks and its loyalty to its pan-Arab commitments within the action program approved by the Pan-Arab Command;
3. Each faction will have the right to effective participation in the regular meetings and in drawing up the general policy and revolutionary decisions;
1. A danger which threatens one of the detachments of the Pan-Arab Command is to be considered a danger to all its detachments which call for solidarity and participation with the detachment under threat.

Article IV: The Administrative Structure:

The Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Arab Revolutionary Forces will consist of the leaders of the revolutionary detachments which form the command. The Pan-Arab Command will create an administrative secretariat and working committees, in which all the detachments can participate to secure the daily work and its success. These committees are:

1. A military committee to direct a united operations room;
2. A security and special operations committee;
3. A financial and social committee; and
4. A political and information committee.

The Pan-Arab Command will establish an institution for looking after and helping the families of the martyrs, POW's, wounded, handicapped, and all the victims of occupation and terrorism.

The Pan-Arab Command will establish the Pan-Arab Support Fund for covering fighting requirements. The sources of income of the fund to come from unconditional contributions and donations and the support of the revolutionary regimes.

Article V: General Regulations:

The Pan-Arab Command will approve the program of struggle for the revolutionary forces, specify missions and duties, and draw a priority list for struggle for every stage. It will approve the general budget, supervise its implementation, and secure the various means of support for implementing the pan-Arab program.

The form of directing the struggle and the style of implementing the resolution of the Pan-Arab Command will be carried out by an agreement between the Pan-Arab Command and the concerned forces on every arena.

The Pan-Arab Command will work toward unifying the various detachments in a single arena into a united fighting front, and will solve any disputes among them if they exist.

The Pan-Arab Command will achieve the highest fighting unity among its detachments.

The Pan-Arab Command adopts its resolution by consensus.

The Pan-Arab Command will approve applications from the revolutionary detachments during its ordinary session after the application.

The Pan-Arab Command will hold a regular meeting every 6 months and meet in an emergency meeting at the request of its leader or the request of one-third of its members.

The meetings of the Pan-Arab Command will be considered legitimate if attendence exceeds half the members.

Article VI: Penalties:

Material and moral punishments will be imposed on every detachment which violates the commitment to the aims and resolutions of the Pan-Arab Command. The command has the right to choose suitable punishments. The punishments are graded from warning, and sanctions up to reducing support or ending it.

The Pan-Arab Command of the Revolutionary Arab Forces has issued Decision No 1. Here is text of the decision:

The Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces meeting in the Jamahiriyah on 29-31 March 1985 after approving the struggle program and the organizational statute and stemming from the leading role played by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the pan-Arab liberation battle of our Arab nation and in appreciation of the special role and the distinguished place which the brother struggler Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi occupies, has decided to choose him as its leader and to delegate him the power to organize its operations and supervise its decisions.

Apology for Postponing Arab-African Talks Issued

LD311518 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Tripoli, 31 Mar (JANA) — JANA has learned that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has decided to apologize for not hosting the ministerial conference for African cooperation scheduled to be held in the Jamahiriyah from 15 to 18 April 1985 in view of Arab-African problems about participation in this conference as these circumstances now constitute an obstacle to the success of the conference. Indeed they threaten the possibility of convening it.

Out of concern that positive efforts will be made for the success of this conference, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has decided to apologize for not hosting it. Moreover, it has asked that it be postponed to a date to be agreed upon later, so that all the African and Arab sides will have an opportunity to remove obstacles to the conference and to prepare a suitable climate insuring that it will be convened with all sides participating in a positive manner.

In this connection, the Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for External Liaison has handed a note to the Arab League secretary general and the OAU secretary general requesting that the members be informed of this action.

Reports From Sudan Point to 'Popular Revolution'

LD301121 Tripoli JANA in English 0950 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Khartoum, Rajab 7, March 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — News reports from Khartoum described yesterday the popular demonstrations that are sweeping across the Sudanese capital now as popular revolution aiming at toppling the Numayri regime.

Reports confirm that all Sudanese, students, workers, civil servants and doctors are taking part in these demonstrations. News described the situation in the Sudanese capital yesterday as very tense. News circulated that the center of the city was completely shut off on 28 March, public transport lines are halted and all government's staff were returned home. This came at a time when Army Forces and police imposed a strict siege on the U.S. Embassy, banks, government buildings and strategic points.

The French news agency, in a report yesterday afternoon, said that police forces armed with machine guns, truncheons and whips were deployed to guard main administrative offices, buildings and petrol stations. Apart from that, police cars stand in front of the popular market in the capital.

The Kuwaiti news agency said that the Sudanese Army put all its weight yesterday and concentrated on the capital Khartoum and other major cities, its greatest part was assigned to guard the U.S. Embassy and the vital installations.

The agency described the situation in the capital yesterday as cautious and tense after the summary trials of nearly 300 citizens of the 1300 who were arrested in the wave of demonstrations that swept the streets of Khartoum and Omdurman and spread to other cities.

SUDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, West German daily, in said a report about the tense situation in Sudan by its correspondent that it is very likely that Numayri's departure to Washington will be of no return. The correspondent, in his review of the latest political developments in Sudan and their causes, pointed out that Numayri had made grave political errors and that he used all the energy and capabilities he had to stay in power. He added that now things slipped through Numayri's hands after his political contradictions had burst open both internally and externally.

SUDAN

Reportage on Khartoum Riots, Repercussions

Opposition on Numayri Overthrow

AU291910 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] London, March 29 (AFP) — Certain factions in the Sudanese Army might use the troubles in Khartoum to overthrow President Ja'far Numayri during his current visit to Washington, a Sudanese rebel group said here today.

Juhn Luk, spokesman for the political wing of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), which says it controls the southern part of Sudan, also denied that his group had any involvement in the series of riots that broke out after Marshal Numayri left the country on Wednesday.

The troubles were due solely to rises in food prices which led to spontaneous demonstrations in the street, Mr. Luk said. He acknowledged that the protests had been exploited by opponents to President Numayri, but denied official accusations that the Muslim Brotherhood, a recently-disgraced fundamentalist group, was involved.

Several hundred members of the Muslim Brotherhood, which was closely identified with Marshal Numayri's Islamization program, were arrested earlier this month, in a surprise move interpreted by observers as an attempt to calm fears in Western aid-donor nations.

The SPLA is in open rebellion in oil-rich southern Sudan, whose mainly Christian and animist populations is deeply resentful of the Islamization program.

Mr. Luk's comments were made at an information day organized here by his Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), attended by several other anti-Numayri figures. In other remarks, former Foreign Minister Mansur Khalid, who served under Marshal Numayri for eight years until 1978, said in the current issue of the London-based magazine *MIDDLE EAST* that the regime's fall was only "a matter of weeks," now that the Muslim Brotherhood had been alienated.

Gun-toting soldiers and police were patrolling the streets of Khartoum today after the riots on Wednesday and Thursday that were unofficially reported to have left between five and eight people dead.

In Washington, Sudanese Embassy officials said yesterday that Marshal Numayri did not intend to cut short his 10-day trip to the United States, in which he is principally scheduled to meet with President Ronald Reagan tomorrow. Sudan is a major recipient of U.S. aid.

Governor Cites 'Intruding Elements'

NC291950 Cairo MENA in English 1700 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Khartoum, March 29 (MENA) — Security authorities here said armed bands who are known to security men for their criminal activities were among those who took part in the riots in the past two days, Khartoum Governor Babakr 'Ali al-Tawm told MENA today.

"Thousands of mobs and unidentified people will be deported to production sites in different provinces," he said. These intruding elements infiltrated to the city from distant regions and neighboring African countries, he added. The governor said these elements totalled 690,000.

Security forces are in full control of the situation in Khartoum which has now become quite calm and security measures have been intensified around important locations and security vehicles are roaming streets fully loaded with soldiers.

Numayri Accuses Muslim Brotherhood

JN301134 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Washington, 30 Mar (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has asserted that the recent riots that took place in the national capital demonstrate what we have said about the conspiracy by the Muslim brothers. He said that these acts clearly show the naivete and ignorance of those who want to work outside the masses' will, which is embodied and crystalized in the charters of the revolution, the Sudanese Constitution, and the Islamic Shari'a.

The president expressed his pride in the Sudanese masses, who were able to abort the plan of those standing behind these riots. He asserted that conspiracies against Sudan will continue. He called on the masses to be alert to confront all those who try to tamper with the homeland's potentials, as happened recently.

Answering questions about the recent riots in Khartoum by journalists who are accompanying him on his current visit to Washington, the president said: These terrorist acts were planned by the leaders of the Muslim brothers, who went underground for the purpose of placing the people in confrontation with the state and its various organs. He asserted that our masses will not be deceived by or attracted to these elements of treason, although they are helped by mobs and migrants.

The president said that the Sudanese people's stand was a strong blow dealt to the Muslim brothers. He expected more blows to be dealt to them by the masses in the future. He said that the acts of these elements will be exposed before the masses as the acts of other party groups were exposed.

The president said that although these acts of sabotage received coverage from international news media, this will be of no significance to our people. Our masses will continue to sacrifice to maintain their security and stability, regardless of the efforts.

The president warned that acts of conspiracy and treason will continue so long as our march is achieving victory and advancing on the right course. The president warned all those motivated by their hatred for the revolution and its institutions and advised them to step away from the path of our march.

The president asserted that these acts did not come as a surprise to us. We were expecting more than this by the Muslim brothers after we had closely observed their moves and intentions in various institutions and aborted their schemes before they could even move to implement them.

Sources Say 2,642 Arrested

NC301457 Paris AFP in English 1455 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Khartoum, March 30 (AFP) — A total of 2,642 people have been arrested in connection with the rioting which rocked the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, Wednesday and Thursday, official sources said here today. The sources said 851 people had already been tried for their involvement in the disturbances and sentenced to prison terms, fines or lashing under Sudan's Islamic Shari'a laws, the sources said. The rest of the detainees, mostly from the drought-stricken western provinces of Kurdufan and Darfur, are still in custody and are expected to be sent back to their home regions, they added.

Sudanese doctors today announced that they were carrying out a 24-hour strike in protest at "the brutality shown by security forces in clashes with demonstrators Wednesday and Thursday." The call by the doctors, who carried out a successful strike in March last year, appeared to be partially followed in the capital. Last night an AFP correspondent witnessed a skirmish during which about 100 people were arrested near the market at Omdurman, Khartoum's twin town on the west bank of the White Nile.

The city was relatively calm today with soldiers patrolling streets and guarding public buildings and key intersections while about half the capital's shops reopened. Some ministries were also open, but others had asked civil servants to remain home.

District Statement on Riots, Security

JN301859 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Mar (SUNA) — The national capital's district government issued a statement today in which it appealed to displaced citizens who wish return to their regions in order to prepare for the agricultural season to register their names at the councils specified by the district government. These councils have been provided with the necessary requirements for immediate transfer to their regions.

In another development, Babakr 'Ali al-Tawm, national capital commissioner, explained in press statements today that contacts have been made with the regional governors, who expressed complete willingness to accord a decent life to these citizens.

His excellency indicated that there are more than 190,000 displaced and unemployed people. He said that the capital has become their Mecca, and that although the capital does not object to sheltering them, it prefers that discipline and calm prevail.

On the reasons for the riots, the commissioner explained that the increaase in prices was not the reason. This is because the increases were received with high spirits and complete understanding when they were announced. They were regarded as a sacrifice under certain circumstances, which will disappear when the causes disappear.

He added that the instigators of the riots exploited this opportunity to pillage and plunder. He said that this was instigated by religious groups, including the Muslim brothers.

Babakr 'Ali al-Tawm categorically denied that political organization was absent from the scene of events.

The secretary of the national capital issued a communique today urging those citizens of the national capital's district government who do not possess personal identification cards to go to the centers that issue these cards and obtain them.

He also urged those who possess these cards to carry them in order to avoid being questioned and to avoid the security campaigns.

In a related development, a national capital police source said today that the recent incidents had been anticipated since President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's recent directives.

He said: We observed the demonstrations at Omdurman Islamic University and the technical colleges institute from the beginning. He explained that the saboteurs infiltrated these demonstrations in order to exploit the state of chaos, and attempted to sabotage strategic places.

However, the regular forces confronted them and managed to arrest a large number of them. He indicated that there were elements which instigated these saboteurs.

The source indicated that, contrary to what had been transmitted by a number of [words indistinct] radio stations, the members of the People's Armed Forces did not participate in quelling the riots. He explained that the People's Armed Forces were only deployed at the entry points of strategic places in order to help the police force.

He affirmed that the police did not lose control, and that they restored security and assurance.

Numayri Praises Army 'Alertness'

EA310843 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] The president of the republic and supreme commander of the People's Armed Forces, Field Marshal Ja'far Muhammad Numayri yesterday sent a letter to Staff General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, minister of defense and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces.

In his letter, President Numayri said that at a time when the Sudanese nation is commemorating our immortal martyrs, the sons of the Armed Forces, the other regular armed forces and the homeland in general for building the homeland and protecting it from enemies and traitors, a conspiracy has coincided with this glorious national occasion aimed at harming the achievements of the people's revolution. However, the alertness of our intrepid soldiers and their glorious sacrifices for the sake of our pride and honor are our protective shield and our sole means for advancing the welfare of our homeland.

The president expressed his sincere greetings to the People's Armed Forces and saluted the memory of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the sake of honor, pride, and patriotism. His excellency stressed that our martyrs lives have not been wasted and that they were a solid basis for building and reconstruction in all spheres. He said that we shall protect what they started and laid down with their [words indistinct] and lives, completing what they offered and pushing onward with what they started.

Defense Minister Affirms Stand

EA310906 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Staff General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, defense minister and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, sent a letter to Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Republic and supreme commander of the People's Armed Forces, in reply to the letter he received on the occasion of Martyrs' Day. The letter noted: At this immortal moment in the history of our proud people I received your letter which conveyed many noble signs and sentiments confirming your pioneer and leading role in our struggling people's march along the path of the victorious 25 May Revolution.

General Siwar al-Dhahab stressed to President Numayri the stand of the people's forces regarding protection of the homeland and its defense with lives and blood, as part of our absolute faith in sacrificing martyr after martyr, whom we continue to offer for the sake of this soil and in defense of this land against renegades and traitors. He stressed that the People's Armed Forces will remain true to their oaths, raising the banner of "No God but Allah" which will never be (?lowered), out of our faith in God and the homeland and our awareness of the enormous responsibilities entrusted to us by the people to push forward, progress, and die for the truth and safeguard it.

He stressed that the People's Armed Forces will remain on the correct path, moving forward, no matter how many difficulties they encounter and how many enemies try to harm our great achievements and giant march.

National Security Council Meeting

JN311804 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Khartoum, 32 Mar (SUNA) — The National Security Council held a meeting this afternoon at the great conference hall in the People's Palace under Major General 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib, first vice president and chairman of the Council. The Council reviewed the security situation in the country and was reassured about the country's stability and tranquility. The Council was acquainted with attempts to undermine security and the victorious march of the revolution. The Council adopted the necessary measures to maintain the homeland's security and the citizens' safety and to protect the people's achievements.

SSU Learns of New 'Conspiracy'

EA312013 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Brigadier General Abu Bakr 'Abd al-Rahim, SSU acting secretary general, has revealed that a new form of conspiracy was uncovered this morning at Khartoum University when security forces arrested a group of saboteurs printing pamphlets and publishing them in the name of imaginary unions and bodies. The pamphlets addressed the grassroots in order to mislead, incite riots, and create destruction. This was mentioned at the meeting held at 1900 at the Great Conference Hall of the SSU which included SSU leaders at various levels.

He said the group perpetrating this immoral act was caught red-handed with its machinery. He added that it has been decided that (?revolutionary) courts will be set up either tomorrow or the day after to try this group in public. He said the seized documents will be displayed during the trials in order to exhibit the nature of the conspiracy.

Appeal to Civil Servants, Workers

EA312027 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] The secretary general of the National Federation of Civil Servants Unions invites all members of the Executive Bureau to attend an urgent meeting at 1000 Tuesday morning at the National Federation of Civil Servants headquarters.

Secretary of the Khartoum north section work branches (Furu al-Amal) invites all secretaries of work branches, and leaders of mass and regional organizations to attend an important meeting that will be held at the Secretariat of the national capital at 1200 tomorrow morning, Monday. Due to the importance of the meeting, we urge attendance at the specified time and place. The president of the General Medical Assistants Union at the capital city administration invites members of the union to attend an important and urgent meeting that will be held at 1200 noon, tomorrow, Monday at the Civil Servants Federation. Due to the importance of the meeting, we urge attendance.

2 Apr 'Deterrence' March Scheduled

EA312033 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] The principal unit of (Kalak al-Galah) district urges the SSU masses to take part in the deterrence march on Tuesday [2 April]. The march is to be organized by the Sudanese Youth Federation as a reply to the saboteurs and infiltrators and as confirmation of our commitments to the revolution and our capability to protect it from turncoats.

The secretary of the [words indistinct] third level of the SSU urges all members of the SSU, members of mass organizations, the Sudanese Youth Federation, Sudanese women, parent-teacher councils, [words indistinct] and members of district councils of local people's rule to gather in their residential districts to observe the big march as a reply to the enemies of the people and the revolution on Tuesday morning.

The secretary of the friends of the police branch in the national capital urges all members of the branch to be present at 0700 Tuesday morning at the national capital Secretariat. Veterans are requested to wear official uniforms and new recruits are requested to wear civilian clothes. Due to the importance of this [meeting], they are urged to be present at the specified time and place.

13 'Leftists' Arrested

JN010938 Khartoum SUNA in English 0910 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum Rajab 10, Apr 1 (SUNA) — A group of 13 students and four other persons arrested by state security during a raid on the campus of Khartoum University will appear before state security courts, according to a statement issued by the state security yesterday.

The statement said state security Sunday stormed a hideout of communist and Ba'thist students on the campus and arrested 13 leftist students while holding an anti-government meetings. Four other persons, a junior member of Khartoum University staff, a nurse, an X-ray instructor and a unionist arrested during the raid will also go on trial. The papers, according to the statement, include three leaflets signed by the doctors' union, one by police officers grouping and a draft leaflet belonging to union of X-ray technicians. The statement said the hideout had been used by communist and Ba'thist students to plan anti-government activities, including inciting feud, demonstrating and subversion. The last three detainees were preparing to join the meeting when they were rounded up the statement said.

It said three duplicating machines, 20 anti-government banners bearing the name of Khartoum University Students Union and some anti-government statements and leaflets belonging to imaginary groups and all found on the site were confiscated.

Following interrogation the three admitted they were preparing to join the students meeting.

All detainees were charged by the state security and will be tried before state security courts.

Meanwhile, the statement said, the state security of Muslim brothers, communists and Ba'thists to destablize the internal situation. [sentence as received]

'Final Report' on Losses

JN011112 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) — Informed sources have told SUNA that the final report on the riots, which took place last Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday puts the losses at five persons killed, including a 1-year old child who was being carried by her mother when demonstrators stoned her. Thirty-three vehicles were either burned or damaged, and three gas stations were damaged by fire. The four persons were killed while looting grocery stores in Khartoum.

ETHIOPIA

USSR's Vasilyev, Mengistu Confer on Drought

EA301352 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam reiterated that cooperation between friendly countries makes a major contribution to the current efforts to contain and effectively eradicate our country's drought problems and to build our economy with particular emphasis on the utilization of land and water. That is what Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, said at his office this afternoon when he received and held talks with Comrade Nikolay Vasilyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of land reclamation and water resources, and chairman of the USSR-Ethiopia Friendship Association.

During the talks, our comrade revolutionary leader referred to the plans laid down and the progress of various development projects being implemented to enable the WPE and the government and people of Ethiopia to contain the effects of drought in our country and create favorable conditions for the future construction of our national economy. He said that particularly great efforts are being made in the utilization of land and water. Comrade Mengistu affirmed that the expertise shared with and the support being given by our friend, the USSR, toward our country's current work on the utilization of land and water resources will play a major part in realizing these aims.

Replying, Comrade Vasilyev affirmed to the comrade secretary general that the USSR will share its rich experience [words indistinct] to enable revolutionary Ethiopia to benefit from its ample water resources.

Comrades Yusuf Ahmed, WPE Central Committee member, minister of communications and transport, and chairman of the Ethiopian-Soviet Friendship Committee; Nesibu Taye, WPE Central Committee member and revolutionary Ethiopia's ambassador to the USSR; and Kefyalew Achamyeleh, deputy commissioner of the National Water Resources Commission, also attended the ceremony, which was held at the WPE Central Committees special office.

Concludes Visit

EA300801 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Nikolay Vasilyev, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, minister of water resources and land reclamation, and chairman of the USSR-Ethiopian Friendship Society, left for home today concluding a week-long visit to Ethiopia. In a statement he gave prior to his departure, Comrade Vasilyev said that his visit and helped [him to] appreciate more fully the ever-increasing friendly relations between the USSR and Ethiopia.

Mengistu Meets With Mozambican Foreign Minister

EA301719 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces, today received a message from Comrade Samora Machel, president of Mozambique and the Frelimo Party. At a ceremony this afternoon at the special WPE Central Committee office of the comrade secretary general, Major General Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Frelimo Central Committee Politburo member and secretary and foreign minister, delivered Comrade Samora Machel's message to our comrade revolutionary leader. The message from the mozambique leader centered on the current situation in Mozambique and the general situation in southern Africa. It also dealt with friendly bilateral relations.

After delivering the message, Comrade Maj Gen Chissano gave a detailed briefing to our comrade revolutionary leader on major points regarding the message contents. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam also talked with the comrade minister concerning South Africa and the current situation in general. Also present were Comrades Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister, Brigadier General Abebe Wolde Mariam, WPE Central Committee member and deputy minister in the Ministry of Defense, and Alberto Sithole, Mozambique ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia.

Chissano Comments, Departs

EA312145 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1700 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Major General Chissano said today that all progressive forces that stand for peace, equality, and freedom, and the world community in general, must give their unreserved support tothe South African people in their struggle to remove the racist regime of Pretoria. Comrade Maj Gen Chissano said this in a statement he made at Bole International Airport prior to his departure for Maputo after delivering a message from Comrade Samora Machel, Frelimo Party and Mozambique president, to Comrade Mentistu Haile Mariam, WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces.

In his statement, Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Mozambique Frelimo Party Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, pointed out that the struggle under way in South Africa in opposition to the racist regime is now more intensified than at any other time. He added that strong support from the international community is needed for the struggle being waged to abolish racial discrimination and to eliminate imperialist domination. Comrade Chissano said that the struggle being waged in southern Africa is not only to abolish oppression, aggression, and inhumane actions, but will make a great contribution towards stopping the racist regime's war-mongering and intervention in the internal affairs of independent neighboring countries. He expressed his confidence that the South African people will be successful in their struggle.

Comrade Maj Gen Chissano reported that during his stay in Ethiopia he held discussions with high-ranking officials on the current relations between the two countries and on the two countries revolutions, and disclosed that both countries will cooperate further in the political, economic, and social sectors.

Comrade Maj Gen Chissano was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, WPE Central Committee member and minister of defense, and Comrade Alberto Sithole, Mozambique ambassador in revolutionary Ethiopia.

TPLP Claims 315 Soldiers Killed, Wounded in 2 Clashes

EA311127 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Summary] In a 7-hour battle near Zobin on 23 March, the TPLF [Tigre People's Liberation Front] attacked an Ethiopian mechanized brigade killing 115 soldiers, wounding 140, and capturing 26. The TPLF also captured 71 medium and light weapons. The remaining soldiers were forced to retreat to Kobo.

In another 4-hour engagement on 22 March, the TPLF attacked an Ethiopian brigade moving to (Elghena), western Tigray, killing and wounding over 60 soldiers.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan: 63 Troops Killed in 25 Mar Attacks

EA301642 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1200 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The gallant fighters of the 9th General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces killed 53 loyalist soldiers and wounded 48 others on 25 March in attacks carried out against loyalist bases in the Mudugh and Nugaal regions. In their attacks, the fighters also destroyed one armoured car and a Fiat TM truck. The gallant fighters of the 9th General Aynanshe Division also blew up another Fiat truck carrying troops in which 10 soldiers died and 20 others were wounded. The attacks were made against the 4th Brigade of the 21st Division and the 11th Brigade of the 54th Division of the enemy troops in the Mudug and Nugaal regions. The gallant fighters of the General Aynanshe Division who launched the attacks returned to their bases safely and in victory.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Returns From Official Visit to Uganda

EA302113 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Zanzibar — The vice president, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, returned to Zanzibar today after a 5-day official visit to Uganda. Ndugu Mwinyi was in Uganda at the invitation of that country's vice president, Ndugu Paulo Muwanga. During his visit, the vice-president held talks with President Apollo Milton Obote of Uganda and other leaders of that country.

UGANDA

Tanzania's Mwinyi Sees President, Departs

EA301516 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Excerpt[Tanzanian Vice President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has left for home at the end of a 5-day successful official visit to Uganda. Before going to the airport, Mwinyi called on President Obote at the parliament building in Kampala to bid him farewell. The Tanzanian vice president informed Dr Obote that he had a successful and memorable visit to Uganda. He spoke highly of the friendly and hospitable nature of Ugandans.

BURUNDI

Diplomatic Relations Established With Iran

EA311824 Dakar PANA in French 1441 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] According to a communique from the Burundi Ministry of Foreign Affiars and Cooperation published on Saturday, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Government of the Republic of Burundi have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level and reinforce the ties of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries and peoples.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Opposition Leader Prepared To Participate in Recovery

AB291554 Paris AFP in French 1412 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Bangui, 29 Mar (AFP) — CAR head of state General Andre Kolingba received in audience on Thursday Henri Maidou, one of the CAR opposition leaders, at the latter's request, it was learned in Bangui on Friday.

Following the discussions, which lasted about 45 minutes, Mr Maidou — who is the leader of the Republican Party for Progress — told the press that he was prepared to take part in the task of national recovery.

Mr Maidou was arrested in January 1984 for the nonrespect of the suspension of political activities, it was recalled. He was released on 1 January 1985 along with 54 other political detainees, including Abel Goumba and Simon-Narcisse Bozamga.

CHAD

Congolese Foreign Minister Holds Talks With Habre

AB311017 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] The Congolese foreign minister, Antoine Ndinga-Oba, met the Chadian president, Hissein Habre, yesterday as part of Congo's recent initiatives aimed at finding a solution to Chad's civil war. Mr Oba told newsmen, presenting President Habre with a message from Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, that the progress is moving in the right direction. [sentence as heard]

Last week, President Habre discussed the Chad conflict with President Sassou-Nguesso in the Togolese capital of Lome after a summit meeting there with leaders whose countries own the airline Air Afrique. Mr Oba said that the fact the President Habre had received a Congolese minister so soon after the Lome meeting shows that he is interested in ending the 20-year-old conflict. He said Congo has been mandated by the OAU to find an end to the war, and that it would act as a referee between Chad's warring factions. But he conceded that the issue is complex.

Peace talks between the factions held in the Congolese capital of Brazzaville last October broke down mainly on the legitimacy issue with both President Habre and former President Goukouni Oueddei claiming to be Chad's leader.

Bardai Radio on Goukouni's Talks in Libya

AB292121 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Comrade Goukouni Oueddei, president of the National Liberation Council and of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], has just paid a friendly visit to Banghazi in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. In Banghazi, the comrade head of state not only held talks with Jamahiriyah authorities but also took advantage of his stay to contact some delegations of friendly revolutionary countries.

These delegations had come to participate in a meeting of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference's international organizing committee. Thus, Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei received representatives from the People's Republic of Benin, Burkina Faso, as well as Claude (Gatignon), chairman of the French Association of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa. To all these delegations, the comrade head of state explained the essence of the struggle of the Chadian patriots to liberate their country from the imperialist yoke and establish new institutions for the revolutionary transformation of Chadian society.

Goukouni Calls for GUNT Leadership Meeting 2 April

AB292130 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Before his departure for Libya, comrade president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] and of the National Liberation Council [CNL], published the following communique:

All members of government and of the CNL are requested to attend an extraordinary meeting which will take place on 2 April 1985 in Faya Abacha. Representatives of GUNT abroad are also asked to take the necessary measures to be in Faya Abacha before the aforementioned date.

Issued in Bardai on 22 March 1985.

[Signed] Goukouni Oueddei, President of GUNT and CNL.

GABON

Chadian Minister Arrives, Comments on Reconciliation

AB311404 Paris AFP in French 1336 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Libreville, 31 Mar (AFP) — Chadian Foreign Minister Lassou Gouara arrived in Libreville Saturday afternoon with a personal message from Chadian President Hissein Habre to his Gabonese counterpart, Omar Bongo.

The head of the Chadian diplomacy told reporters that his visit falls within the framework of the brotherly friendship between Gabon and Chad, and their heads of state. He added that he had come to obtain President Bongo's advice on the situation prevailing in Chad and which needs the "constant attention of all the sons of Central Africa."

Asked about the possible holding of a second Brazzaville conference on reconciliation in Chad, Mr Gouara implicitly confirmed that current contacts aim at this objective, but stressed that a repetition of the first Brazzaville conference, which failed because of the arrival of the delegation from Tripoli, was not welcome.

The Chadian Government will participate in an eventual Brazzaville II only if this conference would lead to a just and lasting solution to the Chadian crisis, which has existed for the past 15 years, the Chadian minister concluded.

Speaking on the Libyan presence in northern Chad, Lassou Gouara confirmed that Libyan strength had been substantially increased in the past weeks, with the construction of a runway of 4000 (?meters) by the Libyans 200 km east of Faya Largeau. Libya can not only threaten the whole Chadian territory, but it can also reach the CAR with the aid of its bombers, he added.

RWANDA

Burundian Interior Minister Concludes Visit

EA301620 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatsa, Burundi minister of interior, today ended his visit to our country which began on 25 March. This visit culminated in a joint communique, signed this morning by the Burundi minister and his Rwandan counterpart, militant Thomas Habanabakize. According to the communique, the visit made to our country by the Burundi minister of interior fails within the framework of (?popular) relations of friendship, fraternity, and cooperation which exist between the two brotherly people of Burundi and Rwanda and the materialization of directives issued by the two heads of state at Ngozi on 25 January.

During his stay in our country, the Burundi minister was received by General Juvenal Habyarinana, president of the Republic, to whom he delivered a verbal message from his Burundi counterpart, Colonel Jean-Baptise Bagaza. Accompanied by his Rwandan counterpart, Thomas Habanabakize, Minister Kazatsa visited socioeconomic projects in the Prefectures of Butare, Ruhengeri, Diumba, and Kigali.

Lt Col Charles Kazatsa appreciated the efforts deployed by the Rwandan people toward its development under the leadership of Gen Juvenal Habyarinana, president of the Republic and president and founder of the MRND [National Revolutionary Movement for Development].

Addressing people in the communes they visited, the two ministers stressed the excellent relations existing between the two brotherly people, who speak the same language and have a common cultural identity and history. They stressed that borders inherited from colonialism must not constitute an obstacle to the contacts and coexistence of the people of Rwanda and Burundi.

In addition, the two ministers held a working session at the Hotel des Diplomates in Kigali on 27 March and reviewed bilateral relations. They expressed pleasure at the signing at Ngozi of the general cooperation agreement on 25 January between Presidents Habyarinana and Jean-Baptiste Bagaza. Following their talks, the Burundi and Rwandan ministers of interior made some recommendations:

1. On the (?ad hoc) commission charged with planning the common border, the two ministers agreed that a meeting of the joint technical commission on demarcation and definition of the border should be held as soon as possible in order to find a definitive solution to problems in conformity with the directives given by the heads of state at Ngozi on 25 January 1985.

2. On border irregularity problems, the two ministers agreed on a permanent campaign of awareness among the people on the existence and need for respect of respective laws and (?directives). On relations between the people along the border, the two ministers stressed the need for regular and urgent consultations between the border authorities of the two countries to discuss and find common solutions to the daily problems faced by those peoples.

They also recommended (?the amendment) of movement formalities at the border in favor of the people living along the border zones as well as the establishment of a border zone to allow free movement.

On cooperation related to legal matters, the two ministers recommended the regular implementation of laws in force in each country in respect of nationals who had fled after committing crimes or offenses on the other country's territory and further reinforcement of the daily (?inquiries) at meetings between border administrative and legal authorities.

The two ministers hoped for a creation of a special committee charged with security problems in the framework of the enlarged Rwandan-Burundi Joint Commission of Cooperation instituted by the General Agreement on Cooperation signed at Ngozi on 25 January 1985.

The two ministers expressed pleasure at the results of their talks, which were held in an atmosphere of fraternity and perfect understanding.

At the end of his stay, Lt Col Charles Kazatsa, minister of the interior of the Republic of Burundi, expressed thanks to Major Gen Juvenal Habyarinana, president of the Republic, MRND president and founder, to his government and the brotherly people of Rwanda for the warm and fraternal welcome given to the Burundi delegation during its stay. The Burundi minister of interior in his turn invited the minister of interior and communal development of the Republic of Rwanda to visit the Republic of Burundi. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be set by mutual agreement.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Returns Following Trip to Egypt

AB290930 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0720 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Mar (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the Zairian head of state, returned home yesterday via Kisangani in the Haut-Zaire region northeast of Kinshasa, following his 4-day official visit and 1-day private visit to Egypt.

President Mobutu took off a few hours later for Gbadolite, his home town, in the Equateur region to the extreme north of the capital. No information was given on the date of his return to Kinshasa.

Angolan Ambassador Meets With Officials

MB310831 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] In Zaire, Miguel Neto, the Angolan ambassador to that country, has been holding talks unitl yesterday with a number of Zairian officials, including the deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and the secretary general for relations with friendly and fraternal countries. The talks held by the Angolan representative are part of an intensive diplomatic activity being undertaken with the Zairian authorities to examine the prevailing situation in southern Africa and our country. Miguel Neto stressed the importance of the recent visit by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Zaire as well as the need for continued bilateral relations of cooperation.

Parliamentary Session Set To Open 1 April

AB311022 Dakar PANA in French 0912 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 31 Mar (AZAP/PANA) — The April session of the Zairian parliament opens at the Palace of Nations in Kinshasa on 1 April in accordance with Article 80 of the Constitution, it was announced by an official source. During the session, the members of parliament will review Zairian legislation and examine and adopt Sections 3 and 4 of the Family Code relating respectively to marriage, succession, freedom and wills, and so on. They will also endorse the appointment of 10 new members chosen to replace their colleagues who have either been given other posts or who have died.

BURKINA

Burkina-Ghana Communique Issued in Ouagadougou

AB292108 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 29 Mar 85

["Final" communique of the Ghana-Burkina Joint Cooperation Commission issued in Ouagadougou on 29 March — read by Keli Nordor, Ghana's ambassador to Burkina]

[Text] In accordance with the directives of the two heads of state and in the implementation of the agreement on the creation of the Ghana-Burkina Joint Cooperation Commission, the fifth session of this commission held its meeting in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on 27, 28, and 29 March 1985.

The Ghanaian delegation was led by His Excellency Dr Obed Asamoah, minister of foreign affairs, while the Burkinabe delegation was led by Comrade Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo, minister of interior and security. The fifth session of the joint commission marks the beginning of the diversification of cooperation between two countries engaged in the same revolutionary process.

In their opening speeches, the leaders of the delegations stressed the need to give their bilateral relations a concrete meaning that responds to the aspirations of the Ghanaian and Burkinabe peoples.

After reviewing in an atmosphere of militant brotherhood the various fields of bilateral cooperation, especially on economic and financial issues, transport and communications and on cultural and technical cooperation, the joint commission arrived at the following essential conclusions: The two parties consider that the political integration of the two countries constitute a deep aspiration of their people and a basic element of consultations for their revolutions and their sovereignty. They therefore examined ways and means of arriving at this integration, in a realistic way, and historical [words indistinct]. To this end, the Burkinabe side will, as soon as possible, submit a draft instrument for the creation of a supra-national political body.

Already, the current session of the joint cooperation has signed an agreement of cooperation in the health field and a draft agreement on cultural cooperation on joint activities for 1985. In the field of commerce, the two parties identified obstacles to the promotion of their trade — tariff barriers, difficulties in the payment of foreign exchange, and so on, and agreed to study ways of remedying the situation.

Concerning the energy infrastructure, cooperation in areas of common interest was discussed such as the interconnection of networks and the damming of rivers likely to be the object of joint enterprise. The two sides agreed to increase contacts with a view toward realizing these projects.

Finally, the two sides decided to organize joint cultural activities and to increase contacts between youth movements.

At the end of the deliberations, the leader of the Ghanaian delegation expressed his deep appreciation to the leader of the Burkinabe delegation for the fraternal revolutionary reception accorded him and his delegation. The leader of the Ghanaian delegation was received in audience by Comrade Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state, to whom he conveyed the militant considerations and the warm greetings of his brother and comrade in arms, Comrade Jerry John Rawlings.

The next session of the Ghana-Burkina Joint Cooperation Commission will be held in Accra in 1986 at a date to be fixed through diplomatic channels.

The fatherland or death, we will win!

GHANA

Ghana, USSR Sign Technical Aid Agreement

AB301202 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Ghana and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement in Accra for the rehabilitation of the Vocational Training Center of the Tema Technical Institute. Under the agreement, the Soviet Union is to provide experts and equipment for the rehabilitation of the center and to make it operational. After its completion, it will offer training to craftsmen and technicians and manufacture tools and spare parts for educational institutions and industrial establishments. The secretary for education, Miss Joyce Aryee, and the Soviet ambassador to Ghana, Mr Semenov, signed the agreement on behalf of their governments.

Speaking at the ceremony, Miss Joyce Aryee said Ghana cannot continue to depend on other countries for her basic technical requirements. There is therefore the need to develop all technical institutions to provide the needed technical expertise to help the country make substantial savings on its foreign exchange. The secretary noted that by the signing of the agreement, Ghana will be able to improve on her agriculture and transportation. Miss Aryee said it will also help strengthen the bonds of friendship between the countries.

On his part, Mr Semenov stressed the importance of cooperation between Ghana and the Soviet Union. He expressed the hope that the rehabilitation of the center would contribute toward the economic recovery program.

GUINEA

President Conte on Ties With France, Trials

AB291947 Paris AFP in French 1302 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Paris, 29 Mar (AFP) — In an interview published this week by the weekly magazine, *JEUNE AFRIQUE*, Colonel Lansana Conte, the Guinean head of state, said that France has been helping Guinea "as best it can" in view of its own difficulties, but "we had expected more from it."

"We had expected it to do more", he said, in view of the catastrophic state the Guinea we inherited is in, and because of the historical, linguistic, and cultural ties between us. We know that France has its own problems, that is why we are not depending on it alone to help us out. "We intend," Col Conte said, "to maintain and develop cooperation relations with all countries, provided they respect our independence and dignity."

According to the head of state, Guinea "does not have priviledged ties with any country. We are in favor of cooperation with all countries," he said, pointing out that relations with the USSR are still "excellent." On the other hand, he added, it is out of the question to restore diplomatic ties with Israel for as long as that country "continues to violate" the principles on which "our support for the PLO" are based.

The Military Committee for National Redress (CMRN), the head of state continued, intends to make a decision very soon about the trial of dignitaries of the former regime detained at the civilian prison of Kindia. "We will judge them for economic crimes," he pointed out, "but they will also answer for their acts of violation of human rights. As you are aware, some of them killed. They have to answer for that in a court" which could well be the Supreme Court.

Col Conte said that "the trials would not be conducted by people's courts, nor by secret courts as was the case in the former regime," and the accused persons will have every possibility of defending themselves. In particular, he asserted, "they will be free to choose their lawyers from either in Guinea or abroad."

After disclosing that he intends to "liberalize" the Guinean economy "totally," and "confine" the state to activities that are indispensable for running the public service, Col Conte said that a devaluation of the syli, the national currency, was "inevitable."

Government Considering Economic Ties With Israel

AB301102 Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] Conakry, March 30 (AFP) — An Israeli delegation is currently visiting Guinea, and the Guinean Government is considering an accord on economic cooperation with Israel, which it does not recognize, President Lansana Conte said in a radio interview.

He added, however, that an Israeli proposal for security cooperation with the west African state has been refused.

Colonel Conte, interviewed by Radio France Internationale (RFI), stressed that the Israeli mission was one of "prospection, not of experts." Israel had suggested a security agreement, but "Guinea did not accept that proposition," he added. "What interests us for the moment is economic cooperation, which the Israelis also proposed," he said, adding that his government had not yet decided whether to accept the offer.

The Colonel, who took power in a coup only days after the death of veteran Guinean leader Ahmed Sekou Toure on March 26 last year, said he did not expect the visit by the delegation to affect aid to Guinea from Arab states, which totalled 600 million dollars between 1973 and 1980. Almost all sub-Saharan African countries broke off diplomatic relations with Israel following the Arab-Israeli war in 1973, although Zaire re-established links in 1982 and Liberia followed suit in 1983. "The Arabs know that we support them politically. Israel knows that we support the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization)," Col Conte said. "The Arab countries cannot pull back because of the presence of a few Israelis," he added.

On the Western Sahara conflict, Col Conte told RFI that Guinea had not recognized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic set up by the Polisario guerrillas who are fighting Morocco for control of the territory. The issue was a matter for the Western Sahara population and Morocco to decide, he added.

Mr Sekou Toure, a strong supporter of African unity, had been involved in efforts to resolve the Saharan dispute before he died last year.

On other issues, Col Conte said that Guinea may apply to join the French Franc zone and the West African Economic Community (CEAO), which groups former French colonies Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. He also stressed that Franco-Guinean cooperation "is working very well."

Guinea under Mr Sekou Toure was the only French African colony to refuse close links with France when the countries achieved independence in 1960. As a result, relations between Paris and Conakry remained distant for many years, although links began to improve again during the latter years of Mr Sekou Toure's reign.

IVORY COAST

IVORIE DIMANCHE: Dioulo 'Escaped' Via Liberia

AB311245 Abidjan IVOIRE DIMANCHE in French
31 Mar 85 pp 20, 21

[D. Bailly article: "Dioulo's Escape — Sunday's Western"]

[Excerpts] Since Sunday, 24 March, Emmanuel Dioulo has been in Brussels, Belgium. In fact, according to information collected subsequently, it was on the night of 21 March that his close friends saw him for the last time at his residence on Rue Lepic in Cocody [a residential area in Abidjan]. The day before, he was reported to have had lunch with a few of his friends. He was no longer himself; he was morally afflicted. He is even reported to have wept saying: "They want to destroy me, but they won't get my skin... Fortunately everything is happening before you. You will later bear witness to it."

The scene seemed to have been set. In order to deceive plain-clothes policemen who were discreetly watching the house of the managing director of Cogexim [General Export-Import Company] between Thrusday and Sunday, his friends continued to enter the house, chat, dine, and leave the house as if the mayor and parliamentarian was still there. The plain-clothes policemen were duped. They were watching an empty house. During all this time, (surely) under the darkness of night, Mr Dioulo took the road for San Pedro, his former base; crossed the border into Liberia and took a plane for Belgium.

This is a scenario for an excellent Western. The prosecutors think they are holding the "chief bandit" who has been on the wanted list for a long time. The spectators are waiting for a happy end to the film. Lo and behold, the "hero" succeeds in escaping through the roof of the house.

This fantastic affair still has many unanswered questions — on the Ivorian political scene, on the surveillance of the national territory, and on the permeability of our borders. In fact, if Emmanuel Dioulo succeeded in escaping to Belgium, it means that there are loopholes somewhere through which he exfiltrated. Did the police perform efficiently...? How could a well-known personality like that leave Abidjan and go all the way to the border without being detected? And if he was seen, why was he not arrested? These are the questions, disturbing questions.

LIBERIA

Doe Escapes 1 April Assassination Attempt

AB011530 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Monrovia, April 1 (AFP) — Liberian leader Samuel Doe escaped an assassination attempt allegedly mounted by the deputy commander of the state house guard early today, the Liberian news agency LINA reported. The report followed a nationwide call by army chief of staff Lieutenant-General Henry Dubar for the immediate arrest of Colonel Moses Flanzamaton, who was said to have fled after the attack.

Lina said that Mr Doe, who as a master sergeant took power in a military coup almost five years ago, was driving through the gates of state house at 0130 GMT today when his Japanese-built jeep type vehicle came under fire from armed men on both sides of the street. The head of state said the "heavy firing on his jeep came from a 50 calibre machine gun which the deputy commander at the Executive Mansion Battalion, Colonel Moses M.D. Flanzamaton, was operating," Lina added.

Mr Doe said about 30 shots were fired and the two bodyguards, Major Roosevelt Clarke and Lieutenant-Colonel Richard O. Tarpeh, who were riding with him, were wounded, Major Clarke seriously. The vehicle, which Mr Doe was driving, was riddled with bullets, window glasses were shattered and tyres deflated, LINA said. There were bullet holes in the driver's seat, and the jeep ended up jammed against a utility pole.

Col Flanzamaton was then seen escaping in his "American made" private car, LINA said. State radio reported earlier that Gen. Dubar had ordered "all security forces and the general public throughout the country" to have him arrested and brought to Monrovia.

Mr Doe was returning to state house from a suburban rest house where he had gone to relax. The firing broke out after the security guards at the Executive Mansion acknowledged him on his return, LINA said.

MALI

Moussa Traore Opens UDPM Congress

AB282115 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Speech by General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People, UDPM, at the opening of the second ordinary congress of the UDPM in Bamako on 28 March 1985 — recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow congressmen and women, honorable guests: On 22 February 1985, our people were shocked by the painful news of the serious air crash at Timbuktu. In memory of the victims, let us observe a minute's silence. [1-minute silence] Fellow congressmen and women, honorable guests, I would like to respect our country's traditions of hospitality by welcoming on behalf of our people and their party, the UDPM, the friendly delegations which have joined in our meeting. We appreciate their presence at the meeting and consider it a sign of deep friendship and sympathy. We assure them all of our sincere desire to consolidate the cooperation ties between us.

Fellow congressmen and women, the first ordinary congress of the UDPM, which was held in Bamako on 23 and 24 February 1982, was, as you are aware, the congress for the clarification of party objectives, and the reactivation of the party. Today, the anniversary of our party, represents a people's holiday in our country, which largely indicates the progress made, and the positive results of an unprecedented mobilization of our people.

The second ordinary congress is taking place today at a time when the world economic environment, and the outbreak of drought in the Sahel, particularly in Mali, are making our people face rough times. I consider that the present meeting will be called the New Deal congress, [applause] that is, that it will constitute a national event full of hope that will help us to surmount our trials.

Fellow congressmen and women, it is now time for me, on behalf of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC], to take stock of the activities of the party since the first ordinary congress, to enable you to evaluate the various efforts that have been made, and to appreciate the impact of the results obtained.

Politically, the party's activities during the period in question can be grouped into five main groups: First, measures were adopted for the reactivation and restructuring of the party. Second, the Bec, remained loyal to the total implementation of all the resolutions passed at the last congress. In this regard, we laid special emphasis on the coordination of the party's activities with those of the National Union of Malian Women and of the National Union of Malian Youth. One must also add that the party continues to include the National Union of Malian Workers in all national debates. Third, we drew up, with the help of interested persons, a dynamic policy aimed at helping Malian nationals abroad. [applause] Fourth, we applied with the same determination, the constant principles of our external policy, a policy marked by the ethics of our people; a policy which is a source of pride for us. Fifth, the BEC, and all the militants, conceived and implemented a simple and orginal idea aimed at informing all naitons of our most meritorious joint efforts, that is the identification and follow-up of pilot schemes. [applause]

Party leaders at all levels have been maintaining permanent contact with the grassroots. Precise instructions given to the branches of the party by the BEC made it possible, on the whole, to ensure the smooth running of [word indistinct] on the spot, and to apply better the teachings of these contacts. During the past few years, I personally led national delegations to the Fifth, Seventh, Sixth, Fourth, Third, and First Regions. On these occasions, we noted with happiness the excellent improvement in relations between the party and the administration on the one hand, while deploring the inaction within some of the branches and sub-branches, on the other. The BEC took the firm and urgent measures needed to strengthen the party each time. The activation of the party is a permanent action. It requires the active participation of all the people. It is henceforth a living reality within our society. Among the issues that we had to deal with in order to make it succeed, one may cite the principle of representation of all basic sectors of the party at the top level of the party, the strict application of the party's rules for the respect of consensus at elections, and the concrete implementation of the militants' demand for rigor in the choice of leaders. [indistinct slogans heard]

The conciliation of the principles of democratic centralism and agreement among militants is a necessity that we have had to supervise constantly. However, much remains to be done to significantly reduce the time devoted to the settlement of electoral litigations. The party must persevere and ensure that at all branch levels the choice of leaders strictly meets the criteria of political commitment, technical competence, and moral integrity. The party must fight against clans and factions which are formed at election time. [applause] In fact, the principle of consensus is a good one. Together with the practice of consultation with the people by the various party branches, it guarantees the respect of the people's verdict, and alternatives in electoral choice.

Fellow congressmen and women, it is with real pleasure that I announce to you the creation of the party school. [applause] Thus one of the most important points in the resolutions adopted at the first ordinary congress has become a reality owing to the patient work of the BEC. This school will make it possible to give practical, realistic, and efficient education, based primarily on our party, and on our country's institutions. The party school will address itself in particular to the political cadres of the party branches. The first set of students will start classes soon. [applause]

The economy is an indivisible whole. That is why in addition to general economic measures, we have had to revise our grain policy. A series of new measures aimed at reviving agriculture — the basis of any policy of self-sufficiency in food production — have been adopted by the party and government. Therefore, in harmony with our food strategy, adopted 4 months after the first ordinary congress of February 1982, a project for restructuring the grain policy was implemented. Thus producer prices were increased progressively in order to improve payment for the production efforts of the farmers. Consequently, the system of marketing of grains has became more efficient. The Mali Office of Agricultural Products is henceforth in charge of price control. In addition to these measures, the party and government have also adopted measures for the progressive readaptation of subventions being paid on consumer prices. We will see to it that the commercial margin created and the budgetary resources generated will benefit the farmers themselves in order to continually improve our production machinery.

Fellow congressmen and women, in line with our policies, we are currently implementing the second phase of the Mali-south policy. This involves the fundamental restructuring of the cotton industry in the well-understood interest of the farmer, the state, and the various organs of intervention. Negotiations are also continuing with our partners in development to draw up and finance a dynamic, coherent, and efficient program for the revival of rice production by the Niger Office. The exploitation of the entire potential of these agro-industrial giants, the hope of our sovereign people in the whole of West Africa, will no doubt require efficient measures to motivate farmers. I can assure you that the party and the government will apply such measures with determination and discernment.

Fellow congressmen and women, turning to the future, I would like to present to you the proposed directives drawn up by the BEC. I will start this time with the economic measures and conclude with useful advice on what the future action of the UDPM should be.

In the economic sphere, we intend to pursue the important task of restructuring. In fact, our policy of revival of the state sector will be expanded in the forthcoming months and will have new and enriched contents, and there will be a program of assistance to the parastatal sector. Negotiations began with the World Bank in 1984. This vast program will be co-financed by other friendly countries. The new 5-year program, drawn up at the joint meeting of the BEC and the government in June 1983, includes, among others, a precise plan of concrete actions. The objective is to improve the macroeconomic, judicial, and institutional environment, as well as the internal performance of state companies and firms. Similarly, a system for the selection of public investments will be designed to ensure that our increasing revenues expected from the current revival will tally with our external debts with regard to our means.

Our present congress must look for an adequate strategy to adopt to face up to major national challenges, and to implement the arduous policies in which our people have laid their hopes. These are the struggle against drought and desert encroachment, the food strategy, the policy of removing the country from its landlocked state, the policy of training and employment, and the problems of youth, especially juvenile delinquency.

Before expanding on these issues, I would like first of all to call on the congress to draw up the 5-year development plan, using the major preoccupations I have just outlined as guidelines.

Fellow congressmen and women, with regard to the drought, a little over a year ago, during the national council meeting, I said: Our economy must henceforth consider drought as a permanent feature, and all our socioeconomic activities must reflect the desire to preserve the environment and regenerate it. This directive still holds. The importance of the phenomenon has been so great that in 1984 we had to launch an appeal for world solidarity and international aid, an appeal that had to be launched again for the 1984-1985 season. We are fully aware of the problems, and we no longer have any illusions. For more than 15 years, drought has settled in our country, and desert encroachment continues inexorably. In the face of such a serious situation, we must seek new and long-lasting solutions that are more adapted to our new context.

In our opinion, in order to combat drought and desert encroachment, we need to adopt a rational policy of water control. This will in turn determine the success of our fight for self-sufficiency in food production, one of the constant preoccupations of the party and the government. [applause]

The grain deficit in the present farming season, which is evaluated at 480,000 tons, exceeds all our forecasts. The size of the deficit obliges us to succeed in intensifying production and drawing up new strategies for the rural sector. In this regard, in accordance with the party principle to count primarily on our own strength, I have called on the BEC to think about the creation of a national fund for self-sufficiency in food production, designed mainly to promote agricultural production. We must support, primarily, either directly or indirectly, the equipment of the rural areas. The fund will have three functions: first, that of a loan-providing organization with more favorable conditions than the conventioonal banking institutions. Second, the institution of coupon and credit systems to make it possible to reduce for the farmer the financial burden of bank loans and charges. Third, a guarantee fund that will encourage the other banks to participate more fully in the financing of agricultural production.

In addition to the report that I have the honor of submitting to the congress for study, entitled: A Study on the Creation of a National Fund for Self-Sufficiency in Food Production, there is another proposal that contributions to the fund should be made by the party; that is, some of its funds should go into the fund. [applause] The decisions of the congress on the basic mission, the objectives, the resources, and running of the fund will enable the BEC to adopt its legal framework so that it can become operational during the present agricultural campaign.

Ladies and Gentlemen, after reviewing our economic problems, what can we say about the future political action of the party? First of all, the implementation of the strategies we have designed will require a new attitude, especially on the part of the political and administrative cadres who must agree to make further and greater sacrifices. It is their responsibility to consider what new techniques and technologies to adopt. They are imaginative enough to fashion fresh and appropriate resources suitable to our country's situation. They will be responsible for gearing the negotiations on cooperation agreements toward our developmental needs and for convincing our partners that our projects are feasible. The time-table that they must design for the implementation of these projects should be consistent with our priorities. They will thus increase our country's capability to adjust.

The party must also carry out a policy of interconnecting its sections. Visits to local sections have shown that by opening the sections to one another, we will strengthen their experience and promote better understanding among militants and foster national solidarity. In this connection, I would like to tell you that in response to my Sikasso appeal, several committees, subsections, and sections of the Third Region have volunteered to receive immediately the migrant population from the drought affected zones and help them settle. [applause]

Finally, the congress must adopt important resolutions. Some of these resolutions will seek to improve the regulations of the party, especially amending the constitution and the statutes and standing orders of the party, while others will consolidate the positive results achieved through dynamization exercise within the party.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the party is a living institution which undergoes evolution. It is therefore necessary to think over its structure, its organization, and its fuctioning in order to ensure that they are consistent with the actual evolution of our society. But each of the moves toward adaptation must take into account the objectives of the party and the principle of national consensus. In this connection, in response to the concern of the local sections and on the basis of the analysis made by the BEC, proposals will be submitted to you with the view toward making amendments or adding by-laws to the statutes and standing orders of the party as well as to the constitution. Meanwhile, I invite you to reflect on the various remarks concerning future action.

Before we address ourselves to these questions, I would like to call your attention to a reflection and to make an appeal to you concerning the length of the mandates. In February and March 1984, the National Council adopted a resolution which, if approved, would extend the length of mandates from 3 years to 4 years. Since then, the analyses that have been made and a critical examination of the life of the party show that we must not lose sight of the need to stick to the dynamization of the UDPM. [applause] This dictates caution on our part and careful thought on the need to maintain the status quo or not. [applause]

Concerning the sections, we will strengthen the training of militants and consolidate our action at the level of the working commissions provided for by the statutes. With regard to the party school, concurrently with its functioning and on the basis of the current training cycle, the working group that has been set up will carry on the study to expand the school and upgrade its cycle from the elementary to the higher level.

Ladies and Gentlemen, honorable guests, I take the opportunity of the second UDPM ordinary congress to thank solemnly the countries and international and nongovermental organizations that have generously given us material, financial, and moral assistance at a time when our people are coping in dignity and solidarity with the great challenges to their development. [applause] We also thank the friendly political parties that are helping us and encouraging us in our effort to consolidate our party.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the UDPM is adjusting itself and gaining strength. We must strengthen it in order to build a national, independent planned economy which the Malian people rightfully aspire to. [applause] It is incumbent upon us to consider carefully and hold consultations in a sound and fruitful atmosphere with the view toward providing ourselves with better structures and mapping out a clear program of action for the government to follow in the years ahead in leading the destiny of our beloved country. The UDPM, as the forum of national consensus, will be the architect of the expected strong and dynamic economy. [applause] It will succeed thanks to the contribution of every militant.

Convinced of the UDPM's sacred mission, namely to build a new solid and prosperous Mali after overcoming all future obstacles, I invite you to work hard during the present congress to make it the New Deal congress by displaying courage and objectivity in your analysis of the nation's vital problems and by adopting pertinent and realistic resolutions. With these words, I declare open the deliberations of the second UDPM ordinary congress.

Thank you. [applause]

Traore, Al-Turayki Meet

AB291831 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] and president of the Republic, this morning received Al-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau for external relations, who delivered a message from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to President Moussa Traore. The strengthening of cooperation between Libya and Mali, and not restricted merely to the field of agriculture and livestock rearing, was at the center of their talks.

On behalf of the Malian people, Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM and president of the Republic, thanked Libya for its $20 million contribution to the self-sufficiency fund. The talks took place in the presence of Alioune Blondin Beye, our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mohamed Alhouseyni Toure, secretary general at the presidency, and His Excellency Bakary Drame, our ambassador to Libya. Mr al-Turayki spoke to Baba Daga after the meeting:

[Begin Al-Turayki recording] I delivered a message from our leader of the revolution to his brother and friend, President Moussa Traore. [Words indistinct] from our leader of the revolution and the Libyan people wishing the progress success. Second, we discussed with the president the problem of the SDAR, the problem of Chad, African problems, cooperation, and the strengthening of bilateral relations. On these issues and other world issues, Mali and Libya share similar views. [end recording]

Libyan Financial Aid Announced

AB291405 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the second ordinary congress of the Democratic Union of Malian People started yesterday with the program address of President Moussa Traore, secretary general of the party. This first day was marked by speeches from about 30 invited foreign party delegations and liberation movements, among them 13 Malian associations from Africa and Europe.

The Libyan delegation, led by Dr Ali al-Turayki, announced Libya's contribution to Mali, the first worth $5 million, meant for fighting the drought and a second, amounting to $30,000, to support the party.

NIGERIA

Energy Minister on Reinvestment of Oil Funds

AB310718 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] The minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, has called for the channeling of money realized from the sale of the country's crude oil into industrial projects to create a solid economic base for future generations. He said it would benefit the country more to promote economic growth by revolutionizing education than financing a welfare program. The minister, who was speaking at the opening of the conference of the Christian Council of Nigeria in Port Harcourt, warned that the nation's oil reserves might not last another 30 years if the present rate of production was maintained.

Lagos Comments on Angola, South Africa Meeting

AB311138 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Last week, representatives of Angola and apartheid South Africa converged once again in the Cape Verde Islands under the watchful eyes of Chester Crocker, Reagan's adviser of African affairs. The topic on the agenda regrettably, was the issue of independence for Namibia. By proxy, however, the real subject was the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The absurdity of the whole exercise lies in the fact that a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola is an extremist element introduced by the Reagan administration and promptly bought by the racist regime apparently to stultify the aspirations of Namibians for the independence of their country. This was in spite of the fact that at previous international fora, particularly at the United Nations, modalities for the implementation of the Security Council resolution on the independence of Namibia had been agreed upon before the United States introduced the linkage of the Cuban troops withdrawal.

Of course, we all know the reason behind the Reagan administration's ploy. It was in furtherance of this that South Africa, at the instigation of the United States, lured Angola into signing the so-called nonaggression pact with her. And incidently, like Mozambique, Angola has had to swallow the bitter pill after realizing that South Africa is never interested in implementing any nonaggression pact with any black African country. For example, under the provisions of the agreement, Angola undertakes to disallow the use of her territory by nationalist fighters of SWAPO fighting for their legitimate rights for the achievement of independence in Namibia. On the other hand, South Africa is under obligation to withdraw her troops illegally occupying southern Angola. But what do we see? While Angola has virtually implemented her own part of the agreement, thus preventing SWAPO from using her territory to launch attacks on South Africa, the racist troops are still occupying southern Angola 12 months after the accord had come into effect. Not only that, the South African Government still gives clandestine support to the rebel UNITA movement fighting against the Angolan authorities.

In spite of the foot-dragging by the racist regime, Luanda is now reported to have even gone a step further by agreeing to a gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola in return for the reciprocal evacuation of South African troops from her southern border, and the eventual implementation of the UN resolution on the independence of Namibia.

This is not the first time such talks between the two countries will be held in Cape Verde, but the results have never been positive. The outcome of the latest dialogue is shrouded in secrecy, but considering the past records of the racist clique, it is doubtful if the latest American initiative in Cape Verde was not just another of those diversionary tactics, particularly now that the idea of a unilateral declaration of independence, UDI, in Namibia is being floated around. While there is nothing wrong in principle in reaching some sort of accomodation with South Africa in the national interest of Angola, Luanda will do well not to do any deal with the racists that will tie its hands in the event of the United States and South Africa plunging Namibia into a disastrous UDI as they did in Zimbabwe almost a decade ago.

GUARDIAN Views Buhari Regime, Military Rule

AB291130 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 29 Mar 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The different opinions expressed by some eminent Nigerians on why the military should continue to rule the country are critically analyzed by the *GUARDIAN*. The paper does not buy the ideas. It argues that the job of the military is to defend the country against external aggression. The *GUARDIAN* expressed that what Nigerians clamor for is good guality leadership. It makes it abundantly clear that democracy only thrives through practice, failures, and successes. The *GUARDIAN* therefore believes that the campaign against democratic rule is a campaign against competition. The paper then advises the Buhari regime not to hesitate to go back to the barracks once it has completed its house-cleaning exercise.

Groups To Participate in World Youths Festival

AB010758 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Nigeria is participating in the World Youths Festival of Arts beginning in Kingston, Jamaica, today. Ten youths will represent the country. They will take part in seminars, parade in traditional costumes and exchange ideas with youths from other countries. Two Nigerian cultural groups from Kano and Anambra states will also participate in the festival, while some of the country's indigenous films will be screened.

SENEGAL

Diouf Addresses Economic, Social Council 28 Mar

AB282237 Dakar Domestic Service in French
2000 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] The first session of the Economic and Social Council opened this morning. President Abdou Diouf gave new orientations to the economic policy of the country. After a critical analysis of the situation, the head of state gave directives for the pursuit of the economic redress program which begins to give satisfactory results. But let us listen to President Abdou Diouf talking about the country's agricultural situation as of 31 March 1984:

[Begin Diouf recording] The agricultural season which ended at the end of March 1984 was marked by a fall by half in the production of peanuts, and by a deficit in our cereal and forage productions. Peanut production was about 560,000 tons. After deducting what was consumed by the producers themselves and what was sold illegally and what was kept for the next sowing season, which was fixed at 120,000 tons, last year the remaining amount of peanuts delivered to our oil plants for edible oil production was estimated at 216,000 tons, whereas in 1983, our oil plants received more than 700,000 tons, thus enabling them to cover their overhead costs.

Lack of rainfall partly explains this poor result; but smuggling and illegal markets also hindered the smooth running of the harvest season and compromised the financial situation of the peanut industry. As you know, the season which is about to end will also be very poor. The official marketing centers cover only 250,000 tons which means that after taking away 100,000 tons for the next sowing season the four oil plants will be left with only 150,000 tons to process.

In the face of this situation, the government has just taken a series of important measures that will enable official marketing channels to handle a greater part of the production. Production prices have also been increased considerably. The management of seedlings has been improved and village sector responsibility will still be increased. I once again reiterate my government's determination to absorb the deficit in the peanut production. This deficit for 1984-85 will total about 20 billion CFA francs. By 1985-86, we should be able to attain a balance; which means the marketing of peanuts should be greater and oil plants should introduce greater flexibility in the management of their production units.

Peanuts for animal feed in 1984 recorded a good output with 20,700 tons. On the other hand, for the same year, cotton production fell with only 30,460 tons collected as against 47,080 tons in the previous year.

In spite of increases in producer prices ordered by the government, production of millet, sorghum and corn fell considerably. Paddy rice production rose to pass the 100,000 tons mark, but that was not enough to compensate for the general fall in our food production effort. Such a situation is alarming. In a normal year, only half of our food needs are covered by national production; but in a bad year, the production covers less than 35 percent. Importation of cereal represented 37 billion CFA francs a year during the 6th development plan which is coming to an end. It has reached 450,000 tons today without food aid. Our producers themselves are no longer self-sufficient in food needs, as was shown by the survey conducted in Lower Casamance and in the peanut belt.

In the field of stockbreeding, the situation is also preoccupying. In August 1983, an emergency action enabled the distribution of 4,000 tons of animal feeds and 1,200 tons of cereal to stockbreeders in the most affected regions. In spite of this action, forage deficit was so great that it increased the exodus of cattle from the north to the south and caused an increase in animal slaughtering.

The general output in the primary sector was therefore very unfavorable in 1984. The gross national product in the primary sector, in real terms, experienced a decrease of 18.5 percent. The only sector which experienced considerable increase in production was the fishing sector. Within 3 months — April, May and June — of last year, we had achieved half the tonnage we obtained in 1983. [end recording]

Government Adopts 1985-86 Budget

AB291718 Paris AFP in French 1415 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Dakar, 28 Mar (AFP) — The 1985-86 budget proposals, adopted by the Senegalese Government on Wednesday night, amounts to 316.868 billion CFA francs as against 301.874 billion CFA francs for the previous year, Senegalese Information Minister Djibo Ka told the SENEGALESE NEWS AGENCY (APS).

This budget proposal, with an increase of 4.96 percent over the previous one, is placed under the banner of economic and financial redress, undertaken by the Senegalese Government since 1979, Mr Ka added.

Under the new budget, which will soon be proposed to the National Assembly, some 14 billion CFA francs will be invested. This figure is 12.5 percent less than the previous year's. Finally, Djibo Ka indicated that the Senegalese state will, as in previous years, resort to borrowing, some 94.930 billion CFA francs either on the national market or on foreign markets.

Joint Communique With Cape Verde Issued

AB310958 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 29 Mar 85

["Excerpt" of joint communique on the visit of Cape Verdian Minister Silvino da Luz to Senegal issued in Dakar on 29 March]

[Text] In a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, the Senegalese and Cape Verdian delegations examined the priviledged and diversified cooperation between their two countries, in the social and cultural sectors on the one hand, and in the economic and technical fields on the other hand. The delegations also examined constructive ways in which this cooperation could be improved in the areas of cultural affairs, youth and sports, public health, information, social development, trade, industrial development, rural development, maritime fishing, transport, tourism, and environment protection. A review of these issues led the two delegations to reaffirm the desire of the two governments to spare no effort in broadening and strengthening their bilateral cooperation in accordance with the directives laid down by their excellencies Aristides Pereira and Abdou Diouf. After (?outlining) the plan for their bilateral cooperation, the two delegations tried to map out prospects that will help its intensification. To this end, they agreed to establish a realistic cooperation program that will take into consideration the existing realities of their respective countries.

The two foreign ministers exchanged views on African and world issues which are of much concern to the Cape Verdian and Senegalese Governments. They expressed identical views on the topics discussed, in the spirit of justice, peace freedom and progress, ideals that are commonly shared by Senegal and Cape Verde. They expressed their resolved commitment to the consolidation of world [words indistinct] peace and security. In this regard, the two ministers renewed the effective support of their respective governments to the liberation struggle in southern Africa against apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia. They reiterated the total solidarity of their countries with the Frontline states, and in particular with the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique, which are victims of acts of destabilization and attempts on their sovereignty and territorial integrity notably from South Africa. They also condemned the recent acts of violence against the black population in South Africa by the security forces of the Pretoria regime, acts which once again demonstrate the intransigent and repressive characteristic of apartheid.

On Western Sahara, the two ministers expressed grave concern over the prevailing situation of war which threatens peace and stability in the region. They reiterated their conviction that it is only through negotiations by the belligerents and the respect of principles of the OAU and UN Charters on the right for a people to determine [words indistinct], that a lasting peace can be restored which will improve the ties that link the brotherly peoples of the region in conformity with Resolution 104 of the 19th OAU summit and the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations.

Concerning Chad, the two delegations expressed the hope that efforts undertaken within the framework of the OAU will be pursued to rapidly achieve a national reconciliation of all factions so that a lasting peace will be restored in Chad, to enable it to devote all energies to its development.

TOGO

Government To Retire Aged Civil Servants

AB291940 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Communique issued by the Togolese Government on the situation in the civil service in Lome on 27 March]

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met at the Presidency of the Republic on Wednesday under the chairmanship of the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, and thoroughly examined the situation prevailing in the civil service.

The freedom of changing posts and the lack of rigor had enabled many employees to enter the civil service and to take up career despite their shortcomings which, in other labor sectors, would have led to their dismissal. Thus for many years, civil servants unscrupulously cheated the state. Some of them forged their birth certificates during their career in order to delay as long as possible their retirement age even if they felt unfit to do their jobs.

Thus it has been uncovered that some civil servants, who have put in 30 or 40 years of service, are still working, waiting for the official age of 55 years to retire. After examining the cases of the workers who have totaled 40 years of service but who alleged that they have not yet reached the age of 55 years, which is the retirement age, it is clear that in most cases those employees have forged their birth certificates. This is clearer when we consider the age at which one began attending school at that time and the duration of the studies before entering professional life.

This situation had become intolerable. This is why, in order to find a permanent solution to the problem, and after a thorough analysis of its various aspects, the government decided to take urgent measures so that the civil servants, who have already completed 30 years of service, be retired and make their posts available for the young whose living conditions become increasingly difficult, even harder for those from poor families. The series of measures taken by the government affect a number of workers — permanent employees and cadres — who will normally receive their retirement pensions as of 1 April 1985. Similar measures were already taken to train the civil servants who were unfit to do their jobs. In the same vein, a census is underway to retire all those who have forged their birth certificates or are physically and or intellectually exhausted but who continue to overcrowd the civil service.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Soviet Commission Delegation

MB310818 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] In Luanda yesterday, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, received the Soviet delegation which took part in the fourth session of the Angolan-Soviet joint intergovernmental commission for economic, technical, and trade cooperation. Present at the meeting were Arnold Kalinin, the Soviet ambassador to our country, and Lopo do Nascimento, the co-chairman of the Angolan joint commission and our country's planning minister.

It will be recalled that the proceedings of the fourth session of the Angolan-Soviet joint commission ended in Lubango the day before yesterday with the ratification of agreements of technical, economic, and trade cooperation, which were signed in 1981 and are now valid for another 5 years.

BOTSWANA

Official Says Disinvestment May Force RSA Change

MB291802 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The external affairs secretary, Mr G. Garebamono, has said that Botswana sees the disinvestment campaign against Pretoria as one way of forcing South Africa to introduce meaningful change. Mr Garebamono warned in an interview that the longer it takes for the problems faced by blacks in South Africa to be solved, the more violent the situation will become.

He said disinvestment could benefit Botswana if multinational companies investing or intending to invest in South Africa realized that their investment would be safer if channeled to Botswana, which is both economically and politically stable. The external affairs secretary observed that already Pretoria was worried by the crippling impact of a successful disinvestment campaign.

Mr Garebamono said if the campaign to stop and withdraw investments from South Africa continued, it might distract the attention of the government there from aspects like destabilization of neighboring states, thereby leading to stability in the independent African countries. He said southern African countries could reduce their dependence on the industrial trend only when South Africa is weak and not when it is economically strong.

LESOTHO

Jonathan Says Constituency Plan Debatable

MB301103 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says the provisional report submitted by the constituency delimitation commission is still subject to public scrutiny and comment, indicating that the commission has not finished its work.

Speaking at a pitso [meeting] at Khanyane in the (Ruruletsing) constituency of the Liribe District after officially inaugurating three development projects in the area, Dr Leabua Jonathan said that there is no need for people to panic because there are obvious shortcomings and points for every serious debate in the provisional report.

Dr Leabua Jonathan said that any changes that have to be made in the existing structure of constituencies, have to be made in accordance with certain provisions stipulated in the Parliament Act of 1983, and it is hoped that they will be reflected in the commission's final report.

Citing the provision, the prime minister said their population density has to accommodate the fact that: rural areas in Lesotho are sparsely populated; secondly, geographical features such as mountains, rivers, and others; thirdly, the committee of interests should not be sacrificed in the drawing up of constituencies because this may jeopardize the welfare of the people; and, finally, existing administrative boundaries, which in this case are districts, should as much as possible be respected. Only in exceptional circumstances could this provision be broken, he said. Dr Leabua Jonathan said that it is a fact that not all constituencies can be of equal population, but in accordance with the law, any differences must not exceed 10 percent.

He called upon all Basotho to channel their grievances regarding delimitation of constituencies through the party machinery. He added that as a disciplined and civilized party, the BNP [Basotho National Party] has put its party machinery at the disposal of its followers to use it to sort out any misunderstandings or present any views regarding the provisional report.

The prime minister said: Now is the time for Basotho to unite and speak with one voice. We have to show solidarity and strength, and to forget our petty differences if we are to overcome our problems, he added. In this regard, he said, in the coming elections, only one candidate should be chosen in each of the 60 constituencies so that the BNP may be returned unopposed. In this manner, Basotho will have avoided many problems because there will be no need to vote on polling day, and the troubles normally created by a losing opposition will have been avoided.

The prime minister said that registration of voters has begun for all adult Basotho aged 21 years or more. He said, according to the law, registration is compulsory, and all Basotho have to register to give themselves a chance to choose their own government.

He disclosed that this week he met a visiting Swedish delegation after they had signed four agreements with the Lesotho Government extending development assistance to this country over the next 2 years. Dr Jonathan said he was happy that Sweden had decided to increase its development assistance to Lesotho by 40 percent over the next 2 years. He said soon some people will be claiming credit for some of the development projects he has brought to rural people. He added that he never stands on other people's pedestals, but his record speaks for himself [as heard].

Dr Leabua Jonathan said he is seeking reelection in the coming election in order for him to continue the BNP program of development to reach those areas which have not yet benefited. He said as much as Rome was not built in one day, miracles cannot be expected from him.

The three development projects that Dr Leabua Jonathan inaugurated are a water supply system for the town of Thlotse under the Ministry of Water, Energy, and Mining; the (Sebutwane) to (Burosing) road, under the Ministry of Works; and the Khanyane village water supply system, under the Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development.

Present at the pitso were the minister of works, who is also acting minister of cooperatives and rural development, the Honorable Mr Lehooana Jonathan, and the minister of trade, industry, and tourism, the Honorable Mr Mooki Molapo.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Receives Lesotho Foreign Minister

MB291150 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] President Samora Machel received the Lesotho foreign minister, who was bringing a message from Leabua Jonathan, Lesotho head of government, to the Mozambican head of state in Maputo yesterday.

A spokesman of the office of the president reported that the Lesotho's prime minister's message concerns an exchange of opinion on the current situation in southern Africa and the development and coordination of bilateral cooperation in various fields.

Council of Ministers Reaffirms Importance of Fighting

MB010713 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers has reaffirmed the priority of continuing the fight for the total annihilation of the armed bandits — a decisive condition for the restoration of peace and tranquillity for our people and for recovering and developing the national economy. This was contained in a communique issued by the Council of Ministers which concluded on 23 March a series of sessions of proceedings attended by provincial governors and state secretaries.

The communique pointed out that besides the military offensive in the field, which constitutes the main and overriding activity, we launched very important actions at the international level which led to the progressive revelation of the vast network of international conspiracy against the People's Republic of Mozambique and the unmasking of the true ringleaders of the armed bandits. The mentors and financiers of the armed bandits are foreigners who are nostalgic for colonialism, enemies of our independence and liberty, and enemies of our gains and people's power, the communique from the Council of Ministers noted. It added that their aim today is to recover their former privileges. They yearn for a return to the past, under the illusion that it is possible to turn back history. That is why the fight that we are waging today for the liquidation of the armed bandits is the continuation of the people's armed struggle for national liberation — it is the continuation of the struggle which we have always waged for liberation, independence, progress, and peace, according to the communique from the Council of Ministers.

NAMIBIA

Nujoma Calls MPC Provisional Government Plan 'Sham'

MB310515 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] The SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma, has described the recent proposals for a provisional government in South-West Africa made by the Multiparty Conference as a sham.

Speaking in Lusaka, Nujoma said the plan would turn the territory into a bantustan, or a nominally independent homeland of South Africa. He told ZANA that the proposals ran counter to UN plans for South-West Africa's independence, and would result in an intensification of the bush war in the territory.

SOUTH AFRICA

Nel Says RSA To Aid Mozambique on Renamo

MB291543 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1535 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Pretoria, March 29, SAPA — South Africa has committed itself to aiding the Mozambican Government get rid of rightist rebels in the country because a peace accord between the two sides has become impossible, Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Louis Nel said today.

"Our priority now is to help get rid of the Renamo (Mozambique National Resistance) and to work with the international community to block their supplies," Mr Nel told a London daily newspaper this week.

Confirming the *FINANCIAL TIMES* report, which also dealt with the identities of foreign businessmen backing the MNR, Mr Nel said from Pretoria that South Africa remained ready to act as mediator between the Frelimo government and Renamo.

"But their attitudes towards each other have hardened so much that neither one is receptive to a peace settlement," Mr Nel said. "A peace settlement at the moment seems impossible."

Although Pretoria attempted to establish an agreement on a ceasefire in Mozambique last year, few meetings have since been held with the guerrilla movement.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha earlier this month said the rebels acts of violence in Mozambique had increased since signing of the non-aggression Nkomati Accord in March last year. He further described South Africa's relations with Renamo as "rather bad".

Supporting Mr Botha's statements of South Africa's intent to thwart all supplies across its borders of military and financial aid to the rebels, Mr Nel said: "We signed the Nkomati accord with the Frelimo government. In these circumstances, our priority is to get rid of Renamo."

Mr Nel stressed that military aid would not be given to Mozambique.

In the past weeks, South Africa has declared a restricted air zone on the Mozambican border to halt supplies being airlifted to Renamo.

Mr Nel today named two of the "most important" financial backers of Renamo as Mr Antonio Champalimaud, who now lives in Brazil, and Mr Manuel Bulhosa, the former owner of a Maputo oil refinery. Mr Champalimaud apparently had extensive business interests in Mozambique which were expropriated at independence.

"Three people are determined to turn Mozambique into their private economic preserve, hostile to the Frelimo government as well as to South Africa," Mr Botha said earlier this month, when he urged international action against the rebel supporters.

Mr Nel would not comment on what steps were being taken internationally to check Renamo's support from various overseas bankers and financiers who have been mentioned by Mr Botha but remain unidentified.

Viljoen Says Enemies of Change Fear Cooperation

MB291915 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says South Africa is experiencing critical times in which it appears as if the enemies of peaceful change fear that success may be achieved by cooperation and negotiation between white and black and between the government and black leaders.

Speaking at the official opening of new offices for the Soweto City Council in Jabulani, Dr Viljoen said these militants, who had revolutionary and destructive motives, simply could not afford to see peaceful reform making progress and achieving success.

All Meetings on Class Boycotts Banned

MB291756 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] All meetings, both indoor and outdoor, arranged to encourage the boycotting of classes at schools, colleges, universities, and other educational institutions have been prohibited until Sunday. A notice in the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* says the ban has been imposed by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Mr le Grange has also imposed a 3-month ban on 29 organizations in 18 magisterial districts most of them on the Eastern Cape.

He says the bannings have been imposed in the interests of the maintenance of public peace. The statement says any meeting organised by or with the cooperation of any of the 29 listed organizations may not be held without the permission of the local magistrate. The 29 listed organizations include the United Democratic Front, the Azanian Student's Organization, The Black Students Movement, and various youth, civic, and women's organizations.

The 18 magisterial districts in which the ban is effective are: Albany, Alexandria, Adelaide, Bathurst, Bedford, Cradock, Fort-Beaufort, Graff-Reinet, Hankey, Humansdorp, Kirkwood, Middelburg (Cape), Pearston, Port Elizabeth, Somerset East, and Uitenhage, all in the Eastern Cape, as well as Alberton and Kempton Park in the Transvaal.

SACC Issues Statement on UDF Meeting Ban

MB291314 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1308 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Johannesburg, March 29, SAPA — Today's ban imposed by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, can, according to the South African Council of Churches [SACC], only "lead to further tension and polarisation because it does not address itself to the real problems."

In a press release to SAPA, Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC, said (text):

"It is clear that this is an act of desperation on the part of the government to stem the tide of liberation.

"It effectively amounts to the banning of important organisations like the UDF [United Democratic Front] which have been reflecting very clearly the grievances and aspirations of the black community.

"We believe that this act can only lead to further tension and polarisation because it does not address itself to the real problems or the solution.

"We warn the government that this can only lead to further expressions of conflict and dissension."

U.S., Boesak Reaction to Ban on Meetings Cited

MB300632 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] The United States has accused South Africa of trying to silence peaceful opposition to the system of racial segregation, adding that this is not the way to solve the country's problems.

Reacting to the ban on meetings by 29 organizations, the spokesman for the American State Department, Mr Edward Djerejian, said he understood that a South African official had said the ban was necessary to maintain public peace. He said the ban did not appear to be consistant with the South African state president's offer earlier this year to establish a dialogue with black leaders. The president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and patron of the United Democratic Front, Dr Alan Boesak, has described the ban on meetings as another desperate attempt by the government to stifle protest and to silence, in his words, the legitimate voice of the oppressed people in South Africa. Dr Boesak told SAPA he feared that these bannings would not prove to be a solution, but would rather exacerbate an already volatile situation.

UDF Official Comments on Arrest of Members

MB292153 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The United Democratic Front [UDF] says it is confident its work will go on despite the arrest of its members. That statement follows the arrest of a number of UDF members earlier today. UDF Publicity Secretary "Terror" Lekota:

[Begin Lekota recording] The arrest of 17 leaders of the UDF this morning brings to more than 35 the number of arrested leaders and members. Clearly it can no longer be denied that the state is trying to smash our broad front and the assertions of members of Cabinet that the charge and the arrests are not aimed at the front can no longer stand the test of [words indistinct]. On the other hand, we of the UDF are determined to continue with our work. We are confident that our front has got sufficient resources to survive the assault by the state. [end recording]

UDF Official Discusses Recent Clampdown

MB300742 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 29 Mar 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] South Africa's antiapartheid United Democratic Front, UDF, is in deepening trouble with authorities. A treason trial of a number of UDF leaders arrested last year opened today in Durban and was adjourned until next month. And in the wake of the violence in the black townships of the eastern Cape following the shooting on Thursday last week of 19 people in Uitenhage, the authorities have launched a big clampdown on the UDF. The law and order minister, Louis le Grange, has banned all meetings of the UDF and its affiliates in the riot-torn areas of the country. On the line to Durban, Rick Wells asked (Letshesha Senoli), publicity secretary of the UDF in the Natal region, how he reacted to the clampdown.

[Begin recording][(Senoli)] Firstly, our reaction would be that this again shows what we have said before, that the government is not particularly interested in reform as it has frequently stated, particularly because we see this as an indication of its continued use of its repressive arm. Apart from the cruelty of this repressive arm, as we saw it demonstrated in the eastern Cape region over the past days, there is the silencing of organizations, perhaps to point this out that it also affects organizations in the Transvaal and in the Cape generally. Now we regard that as other evidence of the government's lack of interest, genuine interest in reform.

[Wells] The government has blamed the UDF in particular for inciting the riots and also accuses you of having links with ANC. What is your response to that?

[(Senoli)] This has become standard response from the government, and this must be seen as an attempt by the South African Government to divert attention from the issues which has come as a result of its mismanagement of the country's not only economy, but also of their refusal to accede to the political demands of the community. But more particularly, for instance, the current economic problems are again indicating the problems that people are going to face at grassroots level, the problems around housing, the problems around education, the (?closing) of schools, and the problems that we have seen occurring now and then in these areas and particularly also in the worst places are indications that, in fact,people have got genuine grievances. What we have been doing, as the UDF, has been to accurately reflect the feelings of the people in regard to these matters, and because we are doing so and because, as we stated earlier on, they are not in fact interested in reform, and because they are not interested in actually addressing those key problems, they chose to label us and, as part of a strategy on their part, to try and satisfy the whims and the wishes of the rightists in their ranks, in particular, when they actually move hastily upon our organization.

[Wells] So, you have similar political aspirations as the ANC, but do you actually deny having specific links with them?

[(Senoli)] We have frequently stated that we do not have links with the ANC. But what we emphasize is that this must not be seen as denying the fact we are providing a leadership in our communities which, in fact, then it was being done by the ANC while they were still an unbanned organization.

[Wells] With most of your leadership actually now detained, and with this recent banning, do you think the UDF can exist for much longer?

[(Senoli)] I think that we should see the UDF as being just as they should see what the ANC was before, is that all that is happening is that the people cannot be — no matter what amount of force is used — cannot be stopped from demanding their right to have a say in matters that affect their lives, in matters in which they have contributed. And therefore whether they destroy the UDF, all it will do, it will only ensure the necessity to bring up, for other people to come up as well. It is not going to solve the problem in the long term, nor it is going to do so even in the short term because the kind of current problems in themselves are enough to force people to stand up and demand that they be heard. [end recording]

SACC Disturbed by Reports of Black Against Black

MB291203 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1119 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Johannesburg, March 29, SAPA — The South African Council of Churches [SACC] said today it was deeply disturbed by "news of black turning against black."

The statement in Johannesburg by Dr Beyers Naude, general secretary of the SACC, says:

"The SACC has noted with growing concern the mounting violence of the past weeks. Following the shock of the killing of innocent people in Langa, Uitenhage, now comes the deeply disturbing news of black turning against black when people vent their long pent-up frustrations and bitterness in acts of seeming revenge against those in their community who are seen to collaborate with the system. The SACC has constantly warned that such a day may come and has pleaded with the authorities to reject the evil of apartheid before it is too late.

"However much we understand the unrestrained expression of anger and possible hatred we yet have to remind all those who are tempted to act in this way that God's word challenges us by him saying: I will take revenge, I will pay back says the Lord (Romans 12, verse 19) and then calls upon us to overcome evil through God's way when he says: Do not let evil defeat you: instead conquer evil with good (Romans 12, verse 21).

"We want to assure all who struggle for justice in our land that the church of Jesus Christ in South Africa will continue to strive with every means consistent with its Christian calling for a society where the righteousness of God holds sway.

"No fear of bodily hurt, or economic safety or popularity or compromise will ever deter the church in this struggle for justice.

"We also wish to assure all clergy who have to minister to the people of God who currently experience acts of ongoing violence that our constant prayer will be that they may find the wisdom, the patience and forbearance to deal in a Christian spirit of concern and understanding with growing feelings of frustration, anger and bitterness in their community."

UDF Not Encouraging Testimony on Langa Killings

MB291023 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The United Democratic Front [UDF] has said it will not encourage people to give evidence before the commission of inquiry into the Uitenhage shootings. An executive member of the UDF's eastern Cape region, Stone Sizane, says the UDF will not encourage people to testify before the Kannemeyer commission because those who admitted participating in last Thursday's march in Langa could be convicted of public violence.

In another development, about 70 members of Port Elizabeth's white community have called on police units to withdraw from eastern Cape townships. They have also expressed their support for the families and victims of the Uitenhage shootings and others who died in violence in the eastern Cape.

It is also reported that about 8,000 Uitenhage factory workers belonging to the Federation of South African Trade Unions stopped work for about 15 minutes yesterday in memory of the people killed in Langa last week.

SADF Confirms Troops Deployed in Cape Areas

MB010719 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] A spokesman of the South African Defense Force has confirmed in Pretoria that troops have been deployed in black residential areas in the eastern Cape. He told our Pretoria news staff that the troops would assist the police in the eastern Cape in view of the recent unrest in the area which was still occurring in some places. The spokesman emphasized, however, that the role of the Defense Force would be complementary and would not supplant that of the police.

There was sporadic incidents of stone throwing yesterday and today in blacks residential areas around Port Elizabeth. The police say they were forced to use rubber bullets and tearsmoke on a number of occasions to desperse rioters. At Kwazakhele in the eastern Cape, four black youths were arrested on charges on public violence. No one was injured in the incidents.

SOWETAN Condemns Lesotho Killing of PAC Members

MB010843 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 March 85 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] The killing of members of the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] who were refugees in Maseru is both shocking and a terrible indictment on black states that profess to have the interests of black people of South Africa at heart.

A bigger lot of hypocrites it is very difficult to think of.

It is of course no secret that most black South Africans are not received with warmth in any of the neighbouring black states. The lot of black political refugees in these parts is thus a very sorry one. But to have them murdered in this fashion calls out to the world to rap Lesotho for breaking international codes of conduct.

If these countries do not want black South Africans in their midst — the strange thing is that they welcome white South Africans with an almost sickening heartiness — then they should stop their hypocrisy. They should one and all stop attacking the South African Government for its policies, implying that they have the welfare of blacks at heart. They are disgusting hypocrites.

We are all of us pretty familiar with the problems of political refugees and some of the sacrifices host countries go through. The neighbouring black states are closely linked with our South African blacks tribally and because they are black and free countries. They do not act as if they are free. Instead they are totally frightened of South Africa and we should regard them as homelands, at the worst.

PAC refugees do not receive the type of media attention given to other external political movements. Their low-key acts should in fact make them honoured by the host countries in which they find themselves. We are of course not saying that all refugees are pictures of good character and good conduct.

The international community is well aware of this dilemma. That is why certain codes, certain rules of conduct are expected from host countries and from the refugees themselves. The question of refugees in the southern part of the continent does not even compare with problems that states further north have to contend with.

It is surprising thus that the countries nearer us seem to have the most barbaric attitude towards black South Africans. We are not saying the red carpet should be laid out for us.

The most terrible thing about the killing of PAC people in Maseru is that the government of Leabua Jonathan is most unstable and rather uneasy about the forthcoming elections.

It is rather odious that this government should use political refugees as a red herring for internal problems they are unable to resolve.

We are particularly furious about they way in which the shooting of men, who could not have been mistaken for members of the Lesotho Liberation Army were gunned down in a van well-known to the Sotho police. We believe that government should be ashamed of itself as this country has many people from Lesotho who we regard both as our relatives, friends and fellow blacks.

SWAZILAND

Government Officials Transferred, Promoted

MB010800 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] The principal secretaries for interior and justice have been transferred while three other government officials have been promoted.

The transfers and promotions of the five high-ranking government officials are with effect from next Monday. Mr Vusumuzi Mamba, principal secretary for interior, will swap offices with his counterpart in the Ministry of Justice, Mr Vusumuzi Dlamini.

The cabinet office under secretary, Mr John Dlamini, popularly known as Mshina, has been promoted deputy principal secretary in the Ministry of Labour and Public Service. Mr Philemon Dlamini, assistant secretary for foreign affairs, has been promoted to under secretary in the same ministry. He replaces Mr Edward Kunene, who has retired. Mr Bhekilanga Malinga, assistant secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, has been promoted chief commercial officer in the same ministry.

ZIMBABWE

Angolan Interior Minister Meets With Mugabe

MB291710 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, held talks today with the Angolan interior minister, Comrade "Kito" [Manuel Alexandre Rodrigues], in Harare. The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, and Angola's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Andre Miranda, attended the meeting. No details of the talks were given, but Comrade "Kito" was expected to brief the Zimbabwean Government on the latest situation in Angola, where Jonas Savimbi's UNITA bandits are trying to destabilize the situation. Comrade "Kito," who arrived in the country this week, is also expected to hold a series of meetings with a number of cabinet ministers.

Discusses Talks With U.S.

MB310822 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Alexandre Rodrigues "Kito," the Angolan minister of interior, has briefed Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende in Harare on the present situation in our country, as well as on the recent talks held in Cape Verde between the representatives of Angola and the United States. The Praia meeting held early this month dealt mainly with peace in southern Africa and the independence of Namibia, which is being obstructed by the South African intransigence of not respecting the UN Security Council Resolution No 435/78. The Angolan interior minister is expected to return to Luanda tomorrow.

Justice Minister Discusses Disappearances

MB300650 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 29 Mar 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Accusations and counteraccusations continue to fly in Zimbabwe between opposition parties and the government, as campaigning gets under way for elections scheduled for June. Government forces continue to hunt down dissident guerillas in Matebeleland, and accuse Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party of backing them. For its part, ZAPU claims that is being harassed by the authorities and even that the local ZAPU officials have been disappearing, the implication being that they have been spirited away on the orders of the ruling ZANU-PF. There have been allegations that more than 300 ZAPU members have been taken off in unmarked land rovers by unidentified men. Here in London, Julian Marshal asked Zimbabwean's justice minister, Eddison Zvobgo, if he was aware of their problem.

[Begin recording][Zvobgo] No and yes. No, in the sense that they have never presented their list to the government of persons who have disappeared — so-called disappeared — but it must be appreciated that both ZAPU and the Union of African National Council [UANC] have been in the habit of sending trainees to South Africa. This is a new opposition ploy. They organize people for dissident activity, send them abroad, and then, in order to cover their tracks, they then complain that so and so, and so and so, and so and so have disappeared from here when they have themselves sent them for military training. We can assure the public that the disappearance in the context of government making people disappear, that does not exist in Zimbabwe at all.

[Marshal] (?It may not be authorized), but you don't think it possible that the security forces have taken upon themselves to try and deal with these members of ZAPU in their own way?

[Zvobgo] To take people to where? Every detainee who has been detained is in prison, and we can show any relatives or anyone concerned where these people who are, from our point of view, subversive, are being held. What would be the point in making people disappear? Mr Nkomo has not disappeared, Rev Sithole is here, Bishop Muzorewa is there. What would be the point in the government going to take an ordinary person and making that person disappear?

[Marshal] To try and undermine the opposition in some kind of way.

[Zvobgo] But why not detain them in a prison which we do from tine to time?

[Marshal] Isn't it simpler to kill them?

[Zvobgo] Not simple to kill people. Our record is clear: We do not kill people — not only opponents to us today, but opponents to us yesterday. If we captured enemies in combat — and they did not kill them during the war, we did not kill them, but we released them in Maputo on several occasions — why should we go to a village and get someone and kill the person? It's not the ZANU tradition, it's not revolutionary to do so, it is primitive, anybody who feels that Prime Minister Mugabe is capable of that sort of thing is really being totally unfair. [end recording]

Muzenda Defends Food Aid to Mozambique, Tanzania

MB300658 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] The second secretary and vice president of ZANU-PF, Comrade Simon Muzenda, has denounced some Zimbabweans who criticize the government for contributing food to Mozambique and Tanzania, saying such people forget the sacrifices the two countries made during the liberation war. Comrade Muzenda, who is also the deputy prime minister, said each working Mozambican and Tanzanian was contributing between 10 and 50 cents to Zimbabwe's liberation struggle. The deputy prime minister was speaking at a fund-raising dinner dance in Gweru last night.

Speaking at the same occasion, the ZANU-PF secretary for administration, Comrade Maurice Nyagumbo, said the party needs a lot of funds to run an effective election campaign. Comrade Nyagumbo said it is the duty of the party members to see that the party has the funds to buy farms and other income-generating projects, so that it can be self-sufficient.